

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

in Derry protest

men 6 Women 9
10 \$1 X-words 28, 23
assified—4, 19-21

The smallest fountain attracted the biggest queue in Trafalgar Square yesterday. Thirsty tourists waited three deep in the shade to cool off.

From HELLA PICK : Brussels, August 19

By KEITH HARPER

SOVIET POW WITH Rumania grows

million soon?

This year the major redundancies have occurred in the food and drink industries, iron and steel, motor manufacturing, electrical and chemical engineering.

this weekend

Kodak

good use—they were cut in half and the cups used to measure out rations of rice and flour for the starving people.

Weekend

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904,190 jobless—and million soon?

Mr Heath took office 14 months ago has gone up by nearly 360,000.

Though most Ministers and opposition leaders are away on holiday, Mr Wedgwood Benn is closely involved in the Clyde Shipbuilders development and was able to

Mr Vic Feather, the TUC general secretary, said last night: "It's a dismal outlook for everybody and a depressing prospect for school-leavers. With unemployment on this scale, choosing a career is less than Hobson's Choice for many

question the highest August figure since the war, and the worst figure for any month barring February, 1963—the winter of the big freeze. The percentage of unemployed has crept up from 3.4 to 3.7 in one month.

At this stage, the Government has no idea when the

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Unemployment is beginning to bite in areas like the South-east (an increase of 13,684 on last month), and the North-west (15,579). The increase in the development areas has not been so marked.

Leader comment, page 10:
A town on the dole, page 15

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assified—4, 19-2

Kodak

Carrington in new attempt to break Malta deadlock

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Valletta, August 19

Talks will begin here tomorrow between the British Defence Secretary and the Maltese Government on the future of British military bases on the island. The delegation, headed by Lord Carrington and consisting mainly of Defence Ministry officials and a Treasury solicitor, arrived from London tonight.

Lord Carrington's mission is widely seen to have more chance of success than his previous one in July. This began with disaster—he was about to board his plane when Mr Mintoff announced that a British Minister would not be welcome in Malta—and it ended in deadlock when it was learned that the Maltese placed a £30 millions a year valuation on their facilities.

Banda triumph with all races

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 19

President Banda, of Malawi, was seen today on a tour of the townships of Johannesburg, where he was greeted by thousands of cheering people. He was seen in a number of places, including the townships of Soweto, where he was greeted by thousands of cheering people.

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Johannesburg city councillor, Mr Sam Noss, in their place on the platform he gathered together African councillors and members of his own race.

"Now I am the boss," he said, beaming in the glare of television camera lights. "This is my form of apartheid. This is my show."

Mr Banda and Mr Moss stood sheepishly in the background. Dr Banda enlarged on his comments at Stellenbosch University, where he claimed that he was not a "sell-out" to the African cause, a traitor, and a man out of step with Africa.

His dialogue with South Africa followed on his promise in 1958 to bridge the gulf of disunity between African and white. He was not interested in a racial war, which nobody would win, and he had advised his people to give no trouble to people of other races.

Dr Banda's five-day tour of South Africa, which ends tomorrow, has turned into a triumphal procession. He is cheered wherever he goes, by whites and non-whites. In Johannesburg today his car was stopped several times by crowds of Africans who surged against it to catch a glimpse of him.

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The negotiations are still essentially talks about talks, but they are taking place because Mr Mintoff has indicated that the joint British-NATO package which is on offer is of some interest. This will provide £5 millions a year cash from Britain and NATO, and £2.5 millions a year in credit from Britain, with a possible additional maximum of £5 millions in unilateral credits from certain NATO countries, principally Italy, West Germany, and the United States.

The discussions are expected to be brief — Lord Carrington may leave on Saturday — and the most the delegation can hope to secure is an agreement in principle from the Maltese Government. In return for exclusive use of the defence facilities, Britain is offering, as a sweetener, that some of the package should be payable immediately in cash to ease the tightness of the island's economy.

If the Maltese Government accepts the British-NATO deal — its biggest competitor is an offer of aid from President Gaddafi of Libya, again in return for exclusive military use of Malta — then the second part of the negotiations which involve the precise financial arrangements would take several weeks to complete.

And if Mr Mintoff agrees that British defence forces should remain, it is likely also that he will lift the ban, imposed in June, on visits by the United States Sixth Fleet. But whatever the outcome, NATO's southern naval command HQ is leaving in accordance with his request.

Today the flags of the five member nations were taken down from the communication centre overlooking the harbour and the first of the staff of 300 are expected to leave shortly.

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In the 16 months since the North Vietnamese promised to help Prince Sihanouk regain power, perhaps the most characteristic element of their activities here has been an effort, not without parallel in American support of Lon Nol, to keep their involvement as inexpensive as possible.

The result in the "liberated areas," as in Phnom Penh, has been a Cambodian "Government" which cannot match its pretensions to sovereignty with a capacity to influence events, and which is almost entirely dependent on a foreign patron for survival.

During the past year, North Vietnamese strategy in Cambodia has evolved through several distinct phases. The early effort to topple the Lon Nol regime by small-scale surprise attacks on Phnom Penh's periphery ended with the US South Vietnamese invasion. The invasion destroyed neither the Communist supply base in Cambodia, nor its divisions stationed here. But it scattered the North Vietnamese troops across the country, forced them to conserve their supplies, and made necessary a major effort — still going on — to retrieve and reorganise the arms caches which the US troops missed.

Since then Vietnamese Communist activities here have entered a second, less ambitious phase — that of disrupting the Cambodian economy and isolating Phnom Penh. The effort has succeeded largely, and at minimal cost. But even these efforts, according to intelligence sources, seem secondary to Hanoi's main objective — developing an impenetrable line of supply through Cambodia to South Vietnam, and preserving a major force-in-being here for eventual use inside South Vietnam.

The result, according to American sources, is that of the four North Vietnamese divisions in Cambodia — there are no significant Vietnamese units here — never more than 12,000 troops, or about one division, have ever been committed to the war. Most of them have been reserved for defence of the new sanctuaries, not the "liberated areas."

Cambodian troops, for example, are meeting little resistance in sweep operations around the capital, but a South Vietnamese attempt to penetrate the main Communist

bases near the big bend in the Mekong River resulted in the abandonment of several hundred South Vietnamese vehicles, including more than eighty tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

American intelligence sources thus believe that at present only about 8,000 Vietnamese Communist troops are committed to depriving two thirds of Cambodia from the 200,000-man Cambodian army, and the 20,000 or so South Vietnamese troops operating here at any one time.

Behind this thin but effective North Vietnamese screen, the anti-Government Cambodians have been given no great support in the building of an independent "liberation army."

Both Communist and American sources here agree that about 12,000 Cambodians wear Sihanoukist uniforms. In addition about 3,000 Khmer Rouge troops also carry guns. As many as another 18,000 Cambodians, unarmed, may be involved in supply efforts for the North Vietnamese.

The reasons the anti-Government Cambodian forces have remained so much smaller than the Phnom Penh forces are various. The Phnom Penh Government, which does not like to concede that there is a Cambodian "liberation army," at all, emphasises that the anti-Government forces are unpopular in the countryside. But they are far less unpopular than the South Vietnamese, whose looting, raping, and indiscriminate fire-power has caused most of the destruction in Cambodia.

The "liberated area" is much less populous than Government-held areas, less urbanised, and has less expend-

In the second of three articles from Phnom Penh, T. D. ALLMAN traces the fortunes of Cambodia since it was inundated by war

With 'allies' like these...

able manpower. Moreover, only American money is capable of sustaining a very large South-east Asian army.

The most important reason for the limited size of the Sihanouk army, however, appears to be North Vietnamese policy. "They want their Cambodians to grow rice and carry supplies for them, not to become a force which competes for supplies of its own," one neutral diplomat said.

An American official concurred, adding: "The Communists have all the armed Cambodians on their side they need — or want."

The equivocal Communist attitude toward their Cambodian allies has strongly affected the status of the Royal Government of National Union, as Sihanouk's Government-in-exile is called. Sihanouk's photograph continues to adorn the houses of millions of Cambodian peasants, but Sihanouk's control of the anti-Government forces, loosely grouped under the National United Front of Cambodia, by his own admission remains slight.

From Peking, Sihanouk has no direct control of the various anti-Government forces. The "Sihanouk army" seems chiefly to serve as an auxiliary to the North Vietnamese Army. The Khmer Rouge, Marxist, but jealous of their independence, operate in small bands, suspicious of both the Vietnamese and Sihanouk, who tried to exterminate them when he was Chief of State.

As a result, the local tactics of the anti-Government forces vary enormously. At last year's extremely bloody battle for Kampong Thom, which ended in stalemate after the round-the-clock intervention of Ameri-

can gunships, about half the attacking forces were Cambodian. But relatively few Cambodians took part in the recent fighting at Vibear Suor, at least according to Government spokesmen, and the anti-Government Cambodian forces seem poorly trained and equipped.

In the parrot's beak of Svay Rieng, there are sizable forces on all sides, but the alliances seem uneasy. According to people who know the much-battered province well, there is a partial accommodation among the North and South Vietnamese on one side, and the Government and Sihanouk armies on the other.

The South Vietnamese tend to ravage the Khmer Rouge countryside, while leaving the North Vietnamese alone. The Vietcong steer clear of the South Vietnamese fire bases, but attack Cambodian Government positions. Cambodians on both sides, therefore, suffer the consequences of their allies, but benefit little from them.

The equivocal nature of Sihanouk's commitment to its Cambodian allies seems to be the way to Saigon.



South Vietnamese troops, operating inside Cambodia, drag away Khmer Rouge suspect for interrogation

summed up in the much-debated affair of the three Deputies. The three members of Parliament disappeared from their Phnom Penh homes several years ago, and were thought to have been killed by Sihanouk's secret police. When Sihanouk set up his Government-in-exile, the three Left-wingers were suddenly brought back to life, ostensibly as Ministers in charge of operations inside Cambodia.

Most observers here think the three men are dead. As one neutral observer put it wryly: "It makes sense to have ghosts for allies if you really don't want an alliance."

North Vietnam's equivocal support for the allies can hardly be encouraging to Cambodians, even those who have chosen to believe that Hanoi's promises of solidarity are paving stones on the road to Phnom Penh rather than part of an unavoidable detour on the way to Saigon.

Better deal for Africans urged

Johannesburg, August 19 — An American Negro Congressman, Charles Diggs (Dem., Michigan), today attacked South Africa's racial laws and called for a better deal to their African kinsmen.

After eight days of touring as part of a mission of five, Mr Diggs said: "Our visit here has further confirmed — there is an appalling amount of racial injustice in South Africa, a blatant, overt, and all-pervasive discrimination based on race, colour, and creed which is deeply and personally offensive."

He accused American business leaders here of not doing enough to raise the standards of African workers and added: "I was frankly quite upset to walk into a US enterprise and see the complicity with the local system of apartheid."

He said that business managers were not aware that a great deal more could be done for African workers and there was more flexibility in the apartheid labour laws than they were, in fact, making use of.

Mr Diggs, chairman of the House subcommittee on African affairs, continued: "If South Africa should repeal its repressive laws and change its apartheid policies, it would have one of the greatest potentials of any country in the world of comparable area and population."

Mr Diggs is now going to Lagos. — Reuters.

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Fraser back in Cabinet

Mr Malcolm Fraser, whose resignation as Australian Defence Minister in March led to the replacement of Mr John Gorton by Mr McMahon as Prime Minister, has returned to the Cabinet. He takes over as Minister for Education and Science from Mr David Fairbairn, who is now Minister of Defence.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (836 7611). Eve. 7.30.

Mat. 5.0. Sat. 5.0. Sun. 4.0.

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with the immortal songs of

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Season. 1971-72 London Season.

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Tonight 7.30. Tomorrow 7.30.

Chorus. 1.0. 2.0. 3.0. 4.0.

Harold Pinter. A OLD TIMES (149)

7.30. 8.0. 9.0. 10.0.

11.0. 12.0. 1.0. 2.0.

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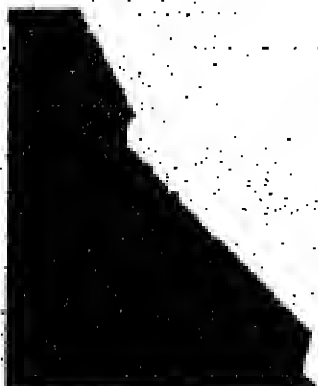
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Flying saucers are whizzing back

By Dennis Barker



Seen above London yesterday... a UFO created by a Guardian photographer

MARS being adjacent and three years having passed, it seems as if we are in for a bit more of it. Unidentified flying objects are coming back again, and the flying saucer societies, and the major ones in Britain alone, are bracing themselves for a return of the membership that has slumped by about a third in the past three years.

It was the policemen in the patrol car at Aldridge, near Walsall, Staffordshire, who started the latest alarms with reports and pictures of a sort of gleaming egg above. But according to UFO watchers, this sinister apparition may be the same one that has passed across Europe for the past ten days.

A fortnight ago, an object described as conical or egg-shaped was seen over Spain and the South of France. Last week, there were sightings over Italy, and a similar object was seen over Northern Germany.

There are those who say that all this is because Mars is now near Earth, others say these things occur in cycles of either three or seven years. Whatever the cause, the latest spate of sightings has caused the largest of the British UFO societies, the British Unidentified Flying Objects Research Association, to call a seven-day alert.

This means that the members of the association—down from more than 600 to 450 in the past two years when sightings have been minimal—will make a big effort to watch the sky day and night. They will report any sightings direct to the national coordinator, Mr. Omar Fowler, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

All this is very different from two years ago, when the publication of an enormously expensive study of UFOs commissioned by the American Air Force came up with nothing positive except the bill, ad caused practically all the "casual" enthusiasts of UFOs to disappear from the scene and in the face. This report showed how easy it was for pictures of UFOs to be faked, or for honest mistakes to be made. Weather balloons were an especial source of UFO stories. One photographer admitted he had produced his pictures by throwing a tin lid in the air.

Now the real hard-liners are gaining courage again. They are encouraged by the increased readiness of laymen and women to come forward and report sightings, whereas before they were reluctant to do so, especially if it happened to be around closing time.

For instance, a young lady at Stanmore rang the British Unidentified Flying Objects Research Association this week to report two bright lights in the sky at 10.30 p.m. They remained there for an hour and a half, were about a fifth of the size of the moon. An aircraft passing over at the time, high up, was smaller than the lights, she said she saw.

Armed with such reports the enthusiasts are renewing attempts to get the whole business taken more seriously. Mr. Anthony Szachnowski, chairman of the Anglo-Polish UFO Research Club, is collecting more signatures to the mammoth petition which one day he will present to the United Nations. Already he has sent forms to 15,000 members of the public, asking them for their UFO experiences and for their views on what UN action would be profitable.

Mr Szachnowski would like the UN to make a statement saying that it regards UFO studies as important. He would also like it to establish an international UFO observers corps, through existing groups, and a centre to evaluate data.

One of the intellectual barriers in the way of giving serious credence to UFOs is that these objects seem to have remained exceedingly static in design over the years. During the war, pilots used to complain about points of light following them—described as Kratt-bombs by the Allies, or foo-fighters. In 1944 in Italy an egg-shaped object was shelled by the Allies, who later realised that it belonged to the Germans. High-flying balloons had not been developed at that time. The interesting point is that it is often metallic eggs that are seen today, which would argue a certain hollowness in UFO technology.

The matter has been further complicated by an American report on the sort of people who report seeing UFOs. These, broadly, tend to be people doing lesser jobs than their qualifications, or abilities would entitle them to—people who have little faith in the logic of this world and so are more prepared to believe in the existence of another order of things.

BOAC profits slump by £15.9M—but no aid for lost routes

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A £15.9 millions slump in the BOAC's profits was announced yesterday. In the report for the year ended March 31, Mr Keith Granville, the chairman, attributed some of the loss to the delay in introducing the Boeing 747 jumbo jets due to industrial action, the destruction of a VC-10 by Arab guerrillas, and inflation.

The report announced a group profit of £3.4 millions. This compares with a forecast of a £20 millions surplus for the period and the previous year's profit of £19.3 millions. Mr Granville also said that BOAC's task had been made no easier by the

African flights were still in BOAC hands they made a £1.6 million profit—nearly half the airline's total profits.

The report complains of "a trend to use the strike weapon as a means of expression of strongly-held ideological views unrelated to any disagreement between BOAC and its employees."

While stoppages within BOAC lost only 11,000 man-hours last year, seven strikes over the awarding of a concession to General Aviation Services, over the creation of a second force airline, and the Industrial Relations Bill cost more than 85,000 man-hours.

Mr Granville said BOAC wanted to extend its proposals for cut-price, off-peak, "early bird" flights to Australia if it could get the International Air Transport Authority to agree to these. Return flights already proposed to New York would cost £75 during the nine off-peak months and £95 in the other three months.

Cargo drop

The report says that last year only 33.9 per cent of seats were filled, 2.4 per cent fewer than last year. There was a similar drop in cargo loads.

BOAC's spending rose 13 per cent to £189 millions, with an increase in passenger and cargo capacity, while revenue fell 1 per cent to £194 millions. Mr Granville called it "an era of profitless expansion."

BEA must improve its productivity by 10 per cent a year over the next three or four years if it is to remain competitive, Mr Henry Marking, the chairman, said yesterday.

In an article in the staff newspaper, he said that costs must be cut, the airline must expand and working methods improved. He said that BEA should take no decision on ordering an "airbus" type aircraft until satisfactory cost levels for 1972-73 could be foreseen. On present levels, the airline could not operate such aircraft profitably.

Phelps not guilty of theft

The former Olympic diving champion Brian Phelps was acquitted of shoplifting at Bournemouth yesterday. Mr Phelps was accused of stealing a jar of marmalade and a tin of salmon, together worth 36p, from Sainsbury's at Bournemouth. Mr Michael Davis, prosecuting, said that on June 16 a woman store detective saw Mr Phelps carrying a tin of strawberries and a jar of marmalade in a wire basket. It was said that he was seen putting the marmalade into a jacket pocket. Later, it was alleged, he put a tin of salmon in his pocket. At the check-out only a tin of strawberries was paid for, said Mr Davis.

Mr Phelps said that as he walked to the check-out he picked the products out of the basket and put the basket on top of other baskets. "There was a woman in front of me who had a whole lot of products she had purchased in two baskets. One she was in the process of unloading all over the counter and the escalator and the other basket she placed on top of mine so I am stood holding these products." He then produced three tins and showed how he held them while he tried to get money out of his hip pocket.

The woman behind the counter, said Mr Phelps, then said the figure 12p and the decimal currency did not register with him that 12p was just under 2s. 6d. "I walked out of the store and did not realise anything was wrong," he said.

Hopes of smoke-free Britain

By our own Reporter

There is no excuse now for going smokeless. The National Society for Clean Air said yesterday that the shortage of solid smokeless fuel was

Mr Harry Giblin, manager of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, said that three new solid smokeless fuel plants starting to produce this year would yield an extra 500,000 tons. The supply would increase by a further 500,000 tons next year. Demand was expected to increase by less than these amounts—between 250,000 and 300,000 tons a year.

Mr Cayton said he hoped the smokeless programme could be carried through without compulsion by the Government. Because progress had been gradual since the 1955 Clean Air Act, many people did not appreciate the advances that had been made.

The 1953 Beaver Committee Air Pollution, which designated "black" and "white" areas, had hoped for a smoke-free Britain by 1975. But, said

Wrong angle

A VICAR was fined £10 yesterday for fishing on a stretch of river known as the "Church Pool." Rev Cecil Newton (52), was accused at Brampton, Cumberland, of unlawfully taking fish from the River Eden. Mr Newton, of St Paul's Vicarage, Holme Eden, Warwick Bridge, Cumberland, pleaded guilty to a private summons by the club.

The fishing club's head bailiff found the vicar wearing waders, fishing about five yards from the river bank, said Mr Andrew Thornley, prosecuting. Mr Graham Jackson, defending, said the vicar, a keen angler, had been the victim of a misunderstanding. He had been given permission to fish for trout by the Church Commissioners in 1962, and the problem arose when fishing on the east side of the river was bought by the club in 1969.

Lawyers demand bail guidelines

"Inconsistency" by courts in granting bail is commented on in the current issue of the "New Law Journal." In a reference to the "OZ" case the paper says: "Yet again bail has been shown to be granted or refused for reasons that lack overall consistency."

The "OZ" case bore out the paper's contention in a previous issue that specific grounds should be given in all cases whether bail was allowed or refused, whether pending sentence, or otherwise.

The journal points out that on July 30 the Court of Appeal upheld the refusal of the three defendants' applications for bail while awaiting sentence without justifying the refusal in terms which would afford guidance in subsequent cases.

On August 10 when the defendants applied for bail pending hearing of their appeals against conviction and sentence,

it was granted "in the circumstances of the case."

The reasons were spelled out by Mr Justice Griffiths and were in several respects substantially the same as those which the defendants' counsel had advanced in vain on July 30.

The "New Law Journal" also comments that the 1967 Criminal Justice Act had, according to latest figures, done little to increase the numbers of those granted bail after committal for trial although this was one of the avowed objects of the Act's creators.

£15,000 will

George Whiting, the boxing correspondent and sports columnist of the "Evening Standard," who died in April, aged 67, left £15,087 gross (£14,978 net, duty £1,683) in his will published yesterday.

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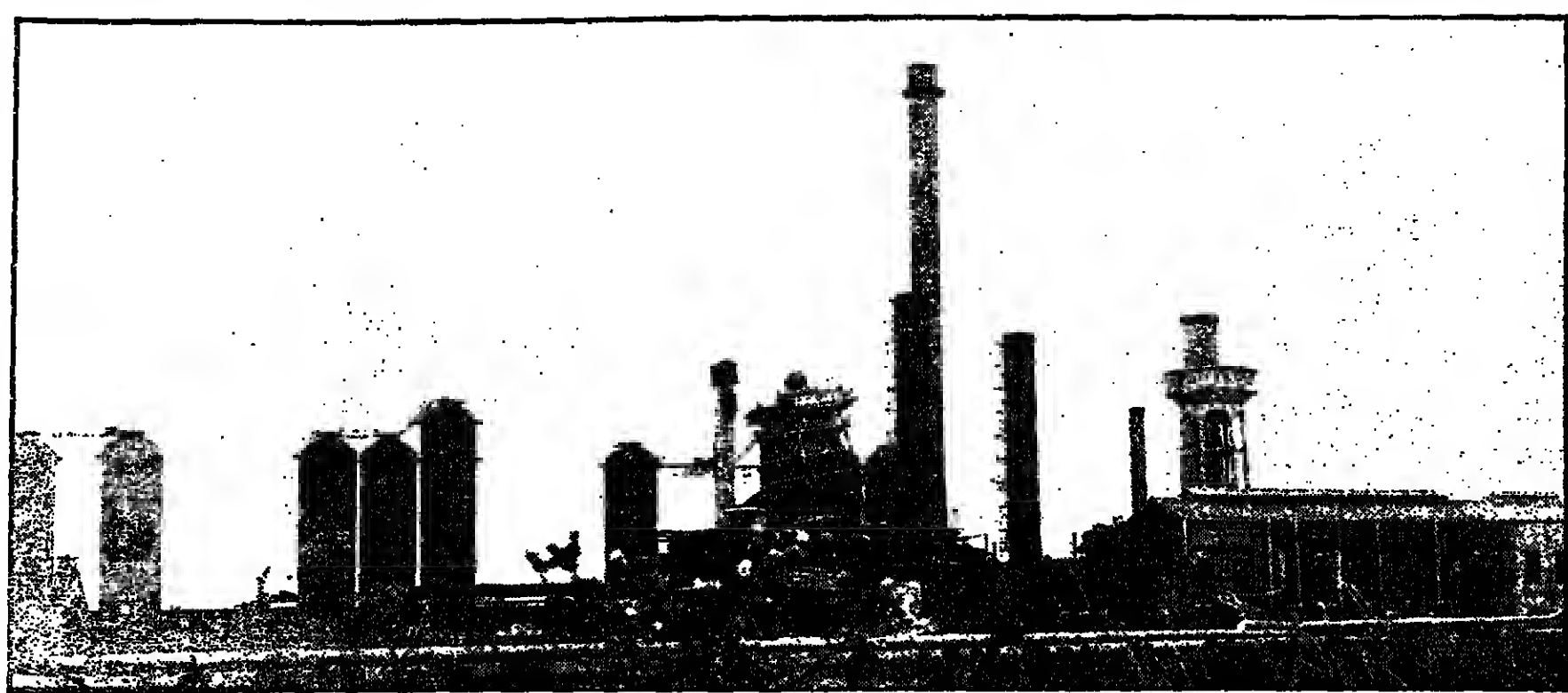
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Millom ironworks: 'black marsh sprouting furnace and shack'

YOU DON'T see many new faces on that bleak peninsula, so the woman, in her mid-forties and exercising her dog in the misty Millom morning, was glad to talk. "It's heartbreaking. My husband helped to build that furnace and it's never been used, hardly. He can't work now: he fell off the furnace and fractured his skull. Never been the same since." Nor has the town, since the ironworks closed.

You can stand by the ruined windmill at Hodbarrow on the tip of the peninsula and see the history of the industrial revolution in the ravaged townscape: the entire rise, decline, and fall of a community. A hundred and thirty years ago there was nothing except a row of cottages up Holborn Hill (they pronounce the 'l' in Holborn), a path that John Wesley once stayed at overnight because it was on the west coast route, and the keep of a Norman castle that is now the most impressive farmhouse in England. Then they started sinking shafts at Hodbarrow to mine for iron ore, the ore brought the ironworks, and the ironworks brought the town. Three years ago the Government refused a grant to keep the works open.

At first unemployment rose to 16 per cent of the working population. It is down to 7 per cent now, mostly men in their fifties and school leavers, but that still leaves tidy knots of unemployed men building outside what is laughingly known as the Ministry of Employment, or sitting studying racing form on the wall outside the amateur rugby league club's ground, housed for a snip from the ironworks. Norman Nicholson wrote an elegy:

"It's beautiful to breathe the sharp night air,
But morning after morning, there
They stand by the churchyard gate
Hands in pockets, shoulders to the
slag, men whose fathers stood there
back in '28
When their sons were at school with
me.
The town rolls round the
century's bleak orbit..."

That has just been accepted by Faber as part of his new collection of verse, as well it might be. Faber have not had a volume from Nicholson since "The Pot Geranium," and that was so long ago (1954) that Nicholson says he feels as though it was written by someone he used to know well. He remembers 1928 too. He was 24 at the time, and Millom's champion boy reciter, better known in the district than he is now. His family had always lived in the area. His great grandparents farmed at Hard Crag on the Furness peninsula, and his grandfather married the daughter of a local gamekeeper and came to Millom to run the horse and cart haulage for the new ironworks.

"When my grandmother in a carrier's cart fording the mile and a half wide
Ebb of the Duddon marsh saw the black
Furnace and shack,
Turn the horse back!
She cried, but the tide had turned
and the horse went on."

He and his wife had 14 sons. Most of them could not read or write and toiled in the mines or the works, but Norman Nicholson's father apprenticed himself to a tailor in a shop that has become a Fine Fare supermarket, and then he became a men's outfitter in a shop opposite. Norman Nicholson was born above the shop under the blue Cumberland slate that roofs most of Millom, and there he still lives.

The walls of Millom are slate as well: a few of limestone or sandstone, but mostly slate. Just round the corner from Norman Nicholson's house is one that predated the industrial town, which he wrote about in "Rock Face" (1948): "And not a neighbour now remembers/That the eighth or ninth house from the end/Was not built by the street, but stood a farm/Two

hundred years on its own land. . . . Come round to the back and you will find/The old, uncovered walls—slate
hoses/Two foot by two, with cobble-
dicks for gable-end. . . ."

It reads like very good topographical poetry, and so it is: which helps to account for its unfashionableness—that and Nicholson's slowness of production. But classifying him as a local nature poet is a bit like writing Wordsworth off as a Grasmere versifier (which is all he sometimes was).

It is true that Nicholson's roots are in "Thirty thousand feet of solid Cumberland." When he stands at Hodbarrow with his back to the wide Duddon estuary, he can see the Isle of Man to his left, and through the cold furnaces and chimneys of the ironworks, the Cumbrian mountain range from Seafell in the west in the Old Man of Conistone in the east with Helvellyn behind: Black Combe, Dunnerdale, Skiddaw, Kirky Moor: pike, fell, crag, sea, meadow, and moorland.

Meeting Nicholson in Millom, the question whether it is an anachronism to be a nature poet in 1971 never occurs. He remembers when the road toward the Ulpha valley was a grass track (in 1971, the bus service has packed up, and the vicar of Ulpha uses a horse to reach the community of his second church in a neighbouring village). Millom is still linked with the rest of Britain only by a

narrow crust of tarmac and a ribbon of railway draped round the Duddon estuary to Barrow.

And the Duddon itself has changed much, much less between Wordsworth and Nicholson than the Thames had between Spenser and Eliot. It is true that Wordsworth wrote in one of the string of sonnets about the Duddon that ran almost as long as the river: "Child of the clouds! Renote from every taint/Of sordid industry. . . . but he was already whistling in the dark, and, as Nicholson countered in the poem he wrote to exorcise the ghost of Wordsworth, "you and I know better, Duddon. For I, who've lived for nearly thirty years/Upon your shore, have seen the slagbanks slant/Like scree into the sand. . . ."

There are other differences, not least that Nicholson would not try to get away with Wordsworth's vague "Sundry flowers" (admittedly, nothing much else rhymes with bowers). Gorse and juniper: moss and lichen: saxifrage, milkwort, bee's orchid: larch, rowan, and alder: eyebright, creeping jenny, marsh marigold, elderflower, black-herry, and eveo, just occasionally, daffodil: Nicholson knows and names them all.

Basically, though, the concerns are the same: man's relationship to nature; though nature in Wordsworth's case has become environment in Nicholson's, and Wordsworth's marvellously

measured lines; "No motion has she now, no force: She neither hears, nor sees. . . . Rolled round in earth's diurnal course/With rocks, and stones, and trees" become in Nicholson, casually "we/Our eyes on our shoes, go staring/At the asphalt, the gravel, the grass at the roadside, the door-step, the doodles of snails, the croquet of mortar and lime/Seeking the seeming familiar, though every stride/Takes us a thousand miles from where we were before."

In both, too, there is the sense of generation rising from generation of life passing unremarked except, perhaps, that "the hours rushed by/Are photographed on God's eye" (from the earliest characteristic Nicholson poem, when he had discovered Eliot and the Church of England—the Anglican poet and the Anglican God—at about the same time, and was writing in a fever of excitement not so much because he had something to say, but because he wanted to do something well).

Nicholson's new poems are almost exclusively concerned with people. Some of them, like the musician Pelly-mounter whom Nicholson celebrates in one poem, still have their names on shops in the town and on tombstones in the churchyard; and Yvonne, Nicholson's wife, teaches children whose great-grandparents Nicholson knew.

Nicholson's destiny is locked with Millom's, but it happened by accident. At 16, the boy champion's reciting career ended abruptly. "From sixteen-years-old to my eighteenth birthday I whispered clock and season round: made no sound/more than the wind that entered without knocking." He had tuberculosis. For two years he lay in a sanatorium, for another 12 he lived the high life: walking, fresh air, and sleep. Nowadays his voice is a cheery growl, effective for the readings he occasionally undertakes across the North.

Poetry wasn't an emotional response to illness; he was 20 before he read Eliot, and then he thought about nothing but "The Wasteland" for three months, reading every damned book mentioned in the footnotes. After that, Auden and Spender: these have been Nicholson's principal influences, so he finds it ironic to be typed as a forties poet.

From those early days of mastering a craft, Norman Nicholson has retained the need for well-made things: "I like to think of the poem as an object rather than as an event. The idea of poetry as something one joins in, the equivalent to a dance, may have something. Poetry is a certain large term. But it isn't the sort of thing I want to do. I like to think when I've finished a poem you can drop it on the floor and it won't break."

But he will try for the intangible as well, the shaft of light through a cloud, the line dividing land from sea, the lifelike face in a megolith, "the frayed edge of the sunset." And these dual interests extend to the objects around him: a solid hand-made Kendal teapot, a reproduction of one wall of Vermeer's "Lace-maker" rounded and lit as a Chinese vase, on another a Petworth-period Turner, nothing but encrusted light: Ben Nicholson upstairs, Ivon Hitchens, and a good original by Sheila Fell, the lovely Cumberland painter who makes the landscape as tangible as turnips and tatties.

And outside the walls, the farther horizons of Nicholson's world: St George's Terrace, Market Street, Holborn Hill, the railway sidings silent where the ore wagons used to shunt all night, Slagbush Green, a couple of acres of park where the grass grows sweeter now that the smoke has stopped, and the fella:

"My ways are circumscribed,
To one small radius of rock: yet
I eat the equator, breathe the sky,
and carry
The great white sun in the dirt of my
finger nails."

MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS

Norman Nicholson, author of three volumes of verse and the verse drama, 'The Old Man of the Mountains,' has had his first volume of poetry — 'A Local Habitation' — since 1954 accepted this week by Faber. Michael McNay reports



Nicholson at Hodbarrow

WHEN THE LAUGHING HAD TO STOP

Caroline Tisdall reviews the Tiepolo exhibition



detail of Il Cantastorie

ANYONE TRAVELLING to Venice between now and the end of October will find a detour to Passariano, near Udine, well worth while. There, magnificently displayed in one of the most imposing villas of the Veneto, is a major exhibition of painting by all three Tiepolos, father and sons.

Between them Giambattista, Giandomenico and Lorenzo Tiepolo conjure up one of the golden ages of Venice, the age of Vivaldi and Goldoni, when European princes from Stockholm to Madrid were the eager patrons of Venetian artists and craftsmen. Stylistically they range from the last vestiges of full-blown baroque through the entire period of rococo to the beginning of neo-classicism. But neither of the sons inherited the brilliance of Giambattista or the versatility that enabled him to carry off massive fresco cycles and tiny satirical thumbnail sketches with equal panache, and to present both sacred and sacrilegious subjects with complete conviction. Justifiably the exhibition is mainly centred on the painting, drawing and etching of Giambattista.

Tiepolo's most impressive achievement, the frescoes and ceilings of Milan, Venice and Würzburg, can obviously only be represented by frag-

ments and preliminary studies, but sketches for nearly all his major undertakings have been gathered together. The cycle that marks the first turning point in his career is at any rate close to hand in the Archbishop's Palace in Udine. Painted in 1728 this marks the end of his early experiments with the heavily melodramatic style of baroque painters like Piazzetta. Mature work of the next two decades is full of serene and decorative lyricism. The religious torment and thundering chiaroscuro of the early years are replaced by translucent colours, sunny luminosity and flying drapes. The studies for the Antony and Cleopatra series in Palazzo Labia in Venice show a painter in complete control of a well-tried vocabulary: boldly frontal composition, illusionistic perspective pushed to its limit, a liberal sprinkling of oriental oddities, dwarfs and lap dogs, all bound together by an extraordinarily limpid light. Theatricality, profanity and irony are perfectly balanced.

This theatricality was carried to the extreme in his most prestigious commission—the Kaisersaal in Würzburg, illustrating the glories of Barbarossa. Again the preliminary studies are superbly bold and swift, amazing evidence of Tiepolo's skill in rendering a

vast project plausible on a tiny scale. After Würzburg there comes a change, a different attitude. Theatricality gives way to an extraordinary anticipation of the nostalgia and humanity of romanticism in the cycle executed with the help of his son Giandomenico for the Villa Valmarana. Tiepolo in turn leads to the mysticism of the last years in Madrid, overshadowed by doubt and a less enthusiastic patron. There's a strange atmosphere in the late works, a mixture of rationalism, positivism and very free interpretation of subject matter, occasionally a painterly equivalent of Locke and Hume.

As relief from the strain of these vast commissions, Tiepolo turned to drawing and etching. These were both forms of escape and relaxation and became a personal diary, intimate and introspective, of the gestures and details that caught his eye. Certain themes were followed up over a period of years, like the "Scherzi" (jokes) series improvised between 1738 and 1740, and present a vivid comedy de mœurs very much paralleled by the caustic fronties of Goldoni. Quirks and oddities are captured with lightning swiftness and an economy of line that owes much to Rembrandt and foregrounds Daumier.

review



John Lill: Albert Hall

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

John Lill

JUST HOW EASY it is for an artist these days to get typecast—even one with a very positive personality—comes out if you look at the career of John Lill. Since he had his spectacular win in the Moscow Piano Competition, he has been allotted the late romantic and the Soviet Russians, and to find him at this Prom tackling a Beethoven concerto came almost as a surprise. Yet Beethoven interpretation is something which fascinates Lill, and on this showing in the First Concerto, sensitively accompanied by Bernard Haitink and the London Philharmonic, his special qualities are at least as well suited to Beethoven as to the romantics and moderns.

His very first entry showed with its firm, resonant touch, unmarked by romantic use of the sostenuto pedal, that his characteristic toughness was exactly in tune with Beethoven. Where in more romantic music Lill's tight control can sometimes get in the way of expressiveness, here the firmness was entirely applied freely to expressive playing. With such crisp, clear finger-work, the ornamentation was a constant delight, yet this was never merely pretty playing. It was a good sign too that when it came to some of the passagework, where in effect the pianist is merely accompanying the orchestra, Lill, unlike so many virtuosi, had the sensitivity to be reticent, to let the orchestral detail come through.

The concert opened with Sir William Walton's Improvisations, on an Impromptu of Benjamin Britten, a recent and delightful work in which the Waltonisation of Britten's innocent little theme (from his Piano Concerto) is devastatingly complete. The central Moderato—from which I suspect the rest of the work fanned out—provides sumptuous echoes of "Troilus and Cressida" and the rich central section of "Scapino."

The second half was devoted to Bruckner's Second Symphony, one of the least known but in some ways the most approachable of the cycle. This was the work's first Prom appearance—reflection no doubt of continued failure to appreciate that this is far from an immature work. It was in fact completed when the composer was nearing 50, and though it is less monumental in its layout, the manner is fully formed.

Haitink's interpretation made light of the problems of texture which Bruckner's orchestration presents, made the music lighter, more agile, yet his control of dynamic contrasts was also masterly, particularly in the long sustained crescendos on which so much of the structure depends.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

The Smith Family

THAMES HAS THIS commendable urge to treat us to a Perfectly Pure Programme at least once a week. Good clean theories. Something to tone up the system. A sort of Enos, you know. Hence "Underwater Nun," "The Flying Rabbi," "Nannie and her fessor," "The Ghost and Mrs. Pure." The source of these starry-eyed series is always, rather surprisingly, America.

"The Smith Family" (Thames) looks as if it has had an overnight biological sea. No sweat, no blood, none of those "understandings which are so difficult even to talk about," whatever they may be. It is pure plastic and devoted to the proposition that pigs is people. Let's take a real average American family with a teenage kid who doesn't want to cut his hair but is polite to his mom. The real cute little kid with maybe his front teeth missing or something endearing like that. Well, knock 'em out then. Does the kid want to get on in show business or doesn't he? Mom is loving, and understanding but kinda uptight and for why? How does this grab you? Pop's a cop. And he's warm and human and distinguished and handsome and modest. Just like you and me. Think what it'll do for the image of the American cop.

The programme's theme song is a little thing which goes "Just a family on Primrose Lane." Would I tell you a lie? I swear it. But the programme tells you a lie and I could swear at it. It is incredible that this kind of crude commercial for the police force can still be made so many years after that epoch-making moment in "Z Cars" when a copper's wife threw his congealed dinner at him. Conspicuously proving that policemen are people.

"The Smith Family" is a fairy story

like "Underwater Rabbi" or whatever all those other plastic programmes were called. But it masquerades as fact.

A programme which seems to believe I am suffering there with my mouth open, suffering from softening of the brain, makes me angrier than is strictly necessary. It doesn't warrant such a surge of adrenalin. But a series which looks me straight in the eye and tells me such a lie maddens me. But then I'm only flesh and blood, and Smith celluloid.

STOKE ON TRENT

Robin Thornber

Old Wives' Tale

ARNOLD BENNETT was a novelist who measured his achievement in 100 word units. "The Old Wives' Tale" runs to 200,000 words, on the author's count, and he remarked to his wife that he would never do anything better. Perhaps if he had known that after his death he would virtually become resident dramatist at the Victoria Theatre, Stoke on Trent, he might have written to a more manageable length. But I doubt it.

Joyce Chessman, the wife of the Victorian artistic director, has turned it into two plays, and the separate halves are playing alternate weeks. Happily the novel is a tale of two sisters, born and brought up in a draper's shop in Victorian Bursley, not unlike the Bursley of Bennett's youth. Part I stays with Constance, the quiet conformist who marries the father's apprentice and stops at home to mind the shop. The second half follows the impulsive and unpredictable Sophia, when she runs off to Paris with her feckless lover, and reunites the two in widowhood in Bursley.

But even as a part work, "The Old Wives' Tale" is too long, too old, and too wily to make a good play. Mrs. Chessman's adaptation is literally faithful, but its signals are perhaps that it is weak. Bennett's dialogue staged rather than his theme, reinterpreted, and you can't strip a skeleton of its flesh and blood and put it in costume without losing some of its vitality.

Both Bennett and director Peter Sellers are instinctive shop tellers but there is simply too much to tell. The narrative alone has to be telescoped into soliloquies as one of the sisters absentmindedly observed that nine years have passed and now it's Christmas, as if writing a new letter to the audience. They have to muse on how they feel, what they should have shown us anyway, and often have.

Bennett's basic point about ageing and the life/death cycle lurks near enough to the surface, but both his characters dig deeper, adding have been tossed out in the urgency of telling the tale, leaving us on a plane as sentimental and melodramatic as any women's magazine, with a banal everyday story of Potteries and Pans.

The Vic's actors respond loyally enough to this challenge and arrangement, which gives scope to two of my favourite actresses. Has something to be said for it. Bob Valerie Lilley as Constance and Susan Tracy as Sophia age from the nursery to the widows weeds with a miraculous subtlety and Alan David is pushed into the role of Constance's husband, if, as seems likely, he is no more successful way of adapting "The Old Wives' Tale" it might have been better not to try, and yet the audience, particularly the older wives obviously found it all worth while. On Saturday, at the end of the first week of Part I, every seat in the theatre, including the new extension, had been sold.

POP RECORDS

Geoffrey Cannon

Sha Na Na

SHA NA NA played the Round House a few weeks ago on what proved to be the hottest night of the year. Jammed inside, tangled up with a bopping leaping, yelling, full house, was like being a spoonful of a floating pudding of sweat. And that's the atmosphere where Sha Na Na are at home: sassy, silver, and sweet.

I've just worn out their first album, and so welcome their second (Sha Na Na, Kama Sutra 2319007), side and side recorded live at Columbia University, New York, the old stamping ground of most of the band. The best of the new are "Yakety Yak," "Rock 'n' Roll is Here to Stay," "Duke of Earl" and their theme song "Rock 'n' Roll is Here to Stay." Sha Na Na have been criticised by fans of 1960s music, who prefer the funkier, more original songs by (for example) Simon and Garfunkel, or Dave and the Newbeats, or the Beatles, or the Byrds. Sha Na Na's speed pastiche, and often (why not?), do the number better than the original bands. In any case it's not as if the original bands were notably subtle in their approach to compare the bass voice of Sha Na Na's "Blue Moon" with Sherman's "Garden of Love" the biggest hit that Frank Sinatra and the Teenagers had a number one. The just got one thing to say to you hipsters: bellows out Sha Na Na at his old college campus "Rock 'n' Roll is here to stay!"

Side 2 is a waste of time. The band in studio, tried to be tasteful, and end up with bad imitations of Ray Charles's style, or the Kinks, or the Byrds in a good effect.

Another album is out from Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, Stephen Stills (Atlantic 2401 018). It was recorded very close to Stills's first album, and its release held up to get the mileage out of the first. I heard rough mix of this album at Stills's house last year. As the first, it was off a formidable display of original talent. Stills is the kind of man who friends make him a present of swaggardick. Liking his records largely and increasingly, a matter of liking and respecting him and his life of the world. You have to know who he's talking to in "Bluebird" for example, and what other. And this lady in question appears to be a woman.

The album doesn't have much structure. The best song was in the first album. I still say Buffalo Springfield was a better band than Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young. The old band together, as he recently suggested, might.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Jenifer Armitage • Headmaster • Recipes • Letters

COUNTERS WITH VEGETABLES

Jenifer Armitage

Peppers

THE BRANCHES of the capsicum family are an hottempered and fiery they must—quite literally—be handled with gloves on, and these leric cousins of sweet peppers may be the cause of the whole capsicum family rather falsely being known as pers. True peppers (piper nigrum) are not, but belong to the maceae. When Columbus reached other side of the Atlantic, he id people eating and cultivating a gent fruit, and wrote in his nal: "There is also much oil, h is their pepper, which is worth e than pepper and those people nothing without it, for they find ry healthy. Fifty caravels could aded with it every year.

ese "peppers" soon became lar in Europe and also travelled sia. Today, thousands of tons of small hot capsicum peppers known illies are used in tropical cooking ver the world. Although some are e hottest and so strong that can cause agony to mouth or eyes can even burn the skin. Gloves advised for anyone preparing . Perhaps because of association these hot types, perhaps because e designation "pepper," perhaps e use of the flaming red and yellow urs, some people shy away from t, or hell, peppers (Capsicum im), expecting them to be hot. the large capsicums on sale as a table are gentle, with a pleasing, tly crunchy texture, a unique ur, and an exceptionally high ent of vitamin C.

ey are best when firm and shiny, ight for their size. Their colours from pale, waxy yellow to ant red. The green ones are e not yet ripe, and some people er their flavour, although the nin content of the fully ripe fruits gher and the taste softer. Store icums in the refrigerator, if ble. Before using, wash well and r slice off the top or cut in half, move seeds and membrane, which easily be pulled out with the rs.

am cheese rings

aw sweet peppers are good added most any salad, and are also ctive as Cream Cheese Rings. these, slice the top off green, red, allow peppers, fill firmly with m cheese and chill for several s. Then cut across into thin rings, e a sharp knife dipped in hot r, and pressing against the open to prevent the cheese from being ezed outward by the downward sure of the knife. Put the slices, tly overlapping, on a shallow dish l with lettuce.

le pepper chicken

though peeling peppers takes and undoubtedly destroys some nius, sometimes the results in ur and consistency make it worth effort, as is the case with Belle er Chicken, where finely chopped cooked chicken, moistened with seline sauce (whipped cream, d into twice its quantity of andaise sauce) is piled into ed, green pepper halves. These well chilled, and three fresh ge segments are put over the f each pepper. To peel capsicums, hem in half and place them, cut down, under a hot grill until they slightly charred and blistered. use them into a bowl of cold water, rub and pull the skin off.

ried lamb peppers

r most recipes, though, it is not ssary or desirable to peel the ers, nor is it necessary to oll pepper cases before filling l with a stuffing, such as is used urried Lamb Peppers. For this, santé in butter a diced onion, e of garlic (remove later), three e of cold cooked diced lamb and a poon of curry powder (either mercial or, if you are particular, own home-ground spices). Cook y until the onion is transparent, combine with three tablespoons utanas and three cupfuls of ed, long-grain rice. Heap into ed green peppers and round the y smoothing gently with the nif a spoon. Place in a baking tin aining enough hot water to reach way up the sides of the peppers bake for half an hour at 350deg.F. e with cold chutney-yoghurt, mbination of one part good mango ney to three parts plain yogurt.

pper and aubergine ouffée

is is another successful flavour ition. Peel and slice three medium l aubergines, and dice fine one n. Simmer these, covered, in 2oz. utter (with a clove of garlic), for t 25 minutes, or until they are . Remove garlic, then add three ed, cut-up tomatoes, three slices read with the crusts cut off, and r more chopped fillets of anchovy. h these together into a coarse e. Remove from the heat and w to cool a little. Then heat in egg yolks and fold in two stiff en egg whites. Fill pepper halves, nkle with a little grated parmesan se and bake in a tin containing water, in a medium-slow oven. 325deg.F., they should be brown uffy after about 35 minutes.



Madame the Headmaster

Madame Niel is the only woman headmaster in France: 'There is not a single girl pupil in the school—only 1,600 boys and a largely masculine staff. . . . She does not look the part. . . . However, anybody, boy or master, who thinks he is confronting a jolly, motherly old body soon finds his mistake' —writes LENA JEGER

THE ONLY woman headmaster in France is now looking back happily on her first year in that position. I called on Madame Niel the other day in her big study at the Lycée Charlemagne in Paris, near the Bastille. There is not a single girl pupil in the school—only 1,600 boys and a largely masculine staff.

The male head of Roedean school for girls can avoid being called a "headmistress" by using the sexless term of "head." But the French language insists on genders. So above the wide old door of Madame Niel's room the ancient legend is still inscribed: "Cabinet de Mr le Proviseur." Along the corridor are stann photographs of generations of headmasters. In this masculine ambience, and not wanting to interfere with the fading lettering, Madame Niel compromises by calling herself "Madame le Proviseur."

Whoever made this unprecedented appointment was perceptive and wise. Madame Niel says that it was "somebody in the Ministry"—in France such appointments are made direct from the centre. The Lycées are graded and the pay and status of the heads are linked to the grade.

Madame Niel had been a headmistress for more than 17 years in schools at Grenoble, Toulouse, and recently at the Lamartine Lycée for Girls in Paris. This was grade four and there are no girls' schools in grade five—the highest. So the only way forward was to get a job as head of one of the limited grade five boys' schools. She never expected success. And when the telephone call came about a year ago she was given only half an hour to make up her mind.

Madame Niel does not look the part. She is round as a tberry. Not more than five feet high—which means she is well below shoulder level of most of the boys, some of whom are enormous and 20 years old. She is a Burgundian and has a relaxed, merry, country face. Wise eyes sparkle behind the glasses, but one thinks more of Ceres than of Minerva.

However, anybody, boy or master, who thinks that he is confronting a jolly, motherly old body soon finds the mistake. It takes much more for a woman to get on top of a job like this. There was consternation in the staff room about her appointment. Many experienced and senior men felt as disappointed as did several women here when the headship of Roedean

Until the output from the drama schools decreases to a sensible ratio proportionate with the number of jobs available, one can only wish every success to the fighters such as Jenny Armitage who are prepared to create their own shop-window for their talents in order to fulfil their creative urge

Restless

by CATHERINE STOTT

JENIFER ARMITAGE is a young actress who has just been seen as Sonia in a repeat of "Uncle Vanya," on BBC2. When the production was first shown a year ago it brought Miss Armitage some very nice reviews. Nevertheless, she has been out of work for most of the year since except for an odd television episode here and there. She is disappointed but far from surprised, for over 90 per cent of the acting profession is currently unemployed. Hardly any films are being made, television is using more repeats, and in the theatre, according to Jenny Armitage, even getting into a repertory company is a near impossibility.

At every audition there are floods of new recruits from the drama schools, some of whom, even if they get offered a job, will be refused a union card since Equity has had to impose a temporary emergency ban on membership, letting only a small proportion through the flood-gates each year. This being so, it has meant that trained actresses of good experience such as Jenny Armitage are competing against perhaps 200 other girls even for a job in rep.

Jenny, though, refused to be defeated and wrote a letter to every known director at the BBC, feeling in a sudden fit of anger that the Corporation had ignored her. But this anger in fact was very useful because it made her decide to waste no more time and make her own work rather than beg for it from other people.

So with an actor friend, David Shaw, she formed her own production company. The two of them chose a 45-minute play by Carey Harrison, a two-bander called "The Lovers" which was first seen at the Stables Theatre Club, Manchester, in 1969, where Harrison was then resident dramatist. They called themselves ASK, meaning "a little money Jenny Armitage had left over from her last television work, they bravely booked a week at the Lamb and Flag pub in Covent Garden where they gave lunchtime performances.

Advance publicity

Their advance publicity consisted of sticking up posters wherever they passed. The first lunchtime only six people arrived and two of those, Jenny Armitage gaily admits, were the author and his girlfriend. Rather desperately she rang the National Theatre the second day and that lunchtime the casting director and two young directors turned up for the show. They were, she says, impressed by the production's professionalism and glad that the choice of play had not been an "experimental" one.

"Something we were most anxious to avoid," she says, "is the strange thing that seems to happen to any one who gets hold of a theatre: they seem to feel bound to put on strange plays of such obscurity that everyone sits around talking rubbish. So although ASK is an experiment it is not 'experimental drama.' It was very important for us not to take one of those negative plays but something very positive which we could act for all it was worth."

By the end of the week the Lamb

and Flag was packed out which encouraged them to carry on. On Tuesday they will open at the King's Head Theatre Club, Islington, for two weeks, Tuesday to Sunday inclusive at 1.15 pm. They managed to cover their rent at the Lamb and Flag but this time they hope to be able to have a bit over for expenses. . . . and if things really go well make a few bob themselves.

"But the great thing was," she says, "that I was actually doing something instead of sitting around burning up my energy in worry about not being able to find work. One has to keep on acting in order to learn more about it and I feel I learned a lot during that one week at the pub. In the beginning I didn't think of it as a means of getting work because I regarded this as work and wanted to make a success of it. If work does come as a result, it will, of course, be marvellous, and I will take it. If not, I hope we shall find more play and go on to do them. Lots of friends are now helping out with ideas. So many are out of work actors, and actors who are frustrated with the work they are getting, but have to do to pay the rent. If one explored the possibilities one could form a marvellous company from the out of work members of the profession."

The ideal way

The reason why the profession as a whole is in such a parlous state, is, according to Jenny Armitage, attributable to the misguided way in which the drama schools are run. "Because the urge to act is such a powerful one, I wouldn't want to stop anyone having a chance to train," she explains. "Everyone should be given a chance to prove they can't do it. And if they can't prove they can't do it, then they should be able to go on and do it. I feel the answer lies in making the drama schools much more disciplined. The one I went to was at that time totally disorganised: people were missing classes all the time and not getting thrown out for it, which they should have been.

"The ideal way to run a drama school is the way in which the Rose Bruford is run—by not allowing students to miss more than two classes a term, and even if students have time off for sickness I believe it is pointed out to them that if their health is not up to drama school it will not be up to the rigorous life of the theatre. It is kinder in the long run to be ruthless and weed out the ones who will clearly never 'make it.' You are going into a ridiculously insecure profession where you need so much guts and strength that if you can't stand the pace or haven't the discipline in the beginning you haven't much chance of success when you go out into the world."

Perhaps this is the only long-term measure capable of preventing large-scale unemployment in the theatre? Until the output from the drama schools decreases to a sensible ratio proportionate with the number of jobs available, one can only wish every success to the fighters such as Jenny Armitage who are prepared to create their own shop window for their talents in order to fulfil their creative urge.

LETTERS:

THE FRONT PAGE STORY in our local newspaper about a baby being rescued from a closed car while his mother was in the hairdressers, and the failure to find the baby Denise stolen from her pram, sparked off one of the most heated discussions that we have heard in our house.

But what is the mother of a young baby to do? Aunties, grannies, friends, and neighbours have every time slot in their lives filled. There are too few nursery places, pre-school playgroups, creches in factories, colleges, hospitals. . . .

One working grannie asked why shaded car parks with an attendant could not be provided (or babies to be parked in cars for short periods. Another suggested that shops or the Round Table get together to organise creches at public libraries or local hospitals.

A working mother said that she had been refused entry with her pram to a large store and had not been in the store since. Another thought that not

Babies at risk

only babies were at risk, although they faced special hazards because of their inability to regulate their temperature mechanism, but young children also were vulnerable. She was worried about leaving her 10 years old daughter looking after her younger brother in the house without an adult. What a depressing vista. . . . parents heaving away, too busy to secure the safety of their children.

Three years ago a working mother was travelling around in her Mini leaving her three months old baby in it while she called on her clients. She called at our house and spent an hour with me before announcing that she must go and see how her baby was. She had left him chewing his teddy in the car. She did not hurry. She drained her teacup and pooh poohed my suggestion that it was dangerous to leave her infant unattended.

I could not send her out of the house fast enough as only the previous day a visitor had asked if she could leave her car in the shade in our drive as it became like an oven on the road in the sun.

I wrote then to the NSPCC. Now I have just been chertking on the situation. RoSPA have no figures. A child specialist who was in India and saw a number of cases of heat stroke there has stated, "Heat stroke can cause death or fits with irreversible sequelae, affecting the brain or other parts of the nervous system," although he thinks it must be rare here in the United Kingdom.

After this the NSPCC issued a press notice saying: "The NSPCC is concerned with the number of reports being received about babies being left alone in vehicles. The NSPCC would like to point out the dangers of babies being left in this way. Apart from the heat build-up at this time of the year, a baby may be in distress and need urgent attention or may fall off the seat."

It is the experience of the NSPCC that there are risks involved in leaving babies alone in this way and the practice therefore is greatly to be deprecated.

Why then am I still uneasy? Can it be that I feel I have uncovered only

Common talk

the tip of an iceberg? Is there ground for my uneasiness, or am I especially empathetic with children and babies because, being disabled, I am once more dependent upon adults? Over concerned or not, someone has to ask questions. Babies cannot talk or write—I can and I want to know what can help.

A constant attendance allowance for the very young perhaps?

Anne Armitage, Newbury, Berks.

MARY STOTT, in Common Talk (August 12) presents many of the arguments and counter arguments used in discussions on a common world language.

It is indeed arrogant and chauvinistic to claim that one's own national tongue, be it English, French, German, or any other, is the one best suited to be every other nation's official second language, to be used for all inter-national communication. There certainly is no possibility of other major nations agreeing. National

prestige will prevent it, as it has done ever since man became conscious of the need for a common means of inter-communication between nations. Witness the setting up of elaborate and costly translation services and instantaneous interpreter systems at inter-national conferences in order to preserve the status of the major tongues.

Why, then, do not the nations adopt the neutral solution which is eminently suitable for the purpose? Polyglots, professors, teachers of languages and all the other knowledgeable people who denigrate it without having had practical experience of it notwithstanding, I, an ordinary housewife whose opportunities to acquire academic qualifications have been strictly limited but who has had that experience, suggest that the only solution to the problem of a second supplementary common language for all is the adoption of Esperanto. Yours sincerely, (Mrs) E. T. Beckey, 132 Eastcotes, Coventry.

A winter on the dole

Unemployment shows signs of being out of control. The August figures offer no hope that the winter peak for unemployment will be less than one million. It might well be even more. In both human and economic terms the present situation is appalling. Some parts of the country with more than 10 per cent male unemployment are becoming distressed areas. It may be that the bulk of those out of work this winter will find a job next year. But the bitterness being created by the relentless rise in the numbers without work may take longer to disappear. The unemployment trend this year has persistently been worse than the Government had expected. At the time of the April Budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer hinted that within a few months the unemployment trend would "level out." Again after the mini-Budget a more cheerful picture of the winter prospect was painted by Mr Barber than now seems possible.

The Government's reply is that a massive stimulus to the economy has already been given and that this must before long produce new job opportunities. It is true that the present Government has done more than any other in the post-war period to get the economy moving. If the traditional economic equations still held good there is little doubt that we would be on the brink of a boom. Some economists have even argued that next year will see a classically overheated economy which might require the Government to clamp down on consumption. But the traditional economic equations do not seem to balance any longer. That is why we have a level of inflation normally associated with over-full employment at a time when the numbers out of work are the highest for more than 30 years.

On the other hand news from the salesrooms gives some ground for cheer. Car sales do seem to be recovering well. An improvement in consumer durables is also evident, though it is less dramatic. But how long will this last? Past experience of credit relaxation suggests that the stimulus to sales is a once-for-all operation. And will the improvement in consumer activity—welcome though it is—be sufficient to create more jobs and encourage industry to add to its productive capacity?

Part of the Chancellor's strategy assumed that the improvement in consumption would be paralleled by a recovery in capital spending. But industry still seems doubtful. There is more than enough capacity already available to meet the likely improvement in demand. On the other hand there is less confidence about the future. Confidence has not been helped by the latest international monetary crisis. The uncertainties about the future of the world's monetary and trading arrangements may encourage businessmen to hold back even longer on plans to add to plant and machinery. As things stand more jobs are being killed by plant closures and rationalisation than are being created by increased consumer and investment spending. On present trends the great majority of those who are without work now must expect to remain so until well into next year. The vicious circle does not stop there. The poor employment prospect is also making consumers reluctant to spend as freely as Mr Barber wants.

What can the Government do in this situation? It is too early yet to suggest that the Chancellor should add to the conventional deflationary measures he has announced in the mini-budget. These have yet to work themselves through the economy (as have some of the measures announced last April). But if, as seems possible, they do not produce the expected upturn in economic activity Mr Barber should not hesitate to add to them. One thing he could do immediately is to cut Bank rate. This would not only help industry but would also be a useful step in the present uncertain monetary situation. But lower interest rates and even more tax cuts will not help the unemployed this autumn and winter. That is why the Government must now launch an emergency programme of public works. One obvious area is housing, which would both help the local authorities who had to cut back on their own housing programmes last year and the tens of thousands of redundant building workers. Emergency public works programmes are not the ideal way to prevent unemployment getting out of hand in the second half of the twentieth century. But a crisis situation demands crisis measures. It is the least which those facing a winter on the dole have the right to expect.

Night of the long notebooks

The fact that 73 professional footballers have been booked or sent off in two nights sounds positively alarming, as if the violence on the field had grown worse than that on the terraces or the players had taken to throwing missiles at the crowd. But few of the offences had to do with violence. Mostly they concerned the kind of ill-tempered, time-wasting tactics that so infuriate people who go to soccer matches not to pelt the goalkeeper with toilet rolls but to see 90 minutes of football.

That referees should have taken such stern measures has puzzled and annoyed the players. Alan Mullery of Tottenham Hotspur reported yesterday that the Newcastle United captain, Bobby Moncur, had stopped him in midfield to say: "The game has gone mad. It's a game for pooves and we will be carrying handbags soon." Heaven forbid! If the players carried handbags they would, on recent evidence, only hit each other with them. True, this would make a change from shirt-tugging, spitting, ankle-tapping, arguing with the referee, and the usual elbow in the kidneys and knee in the groin techniques. But it would hardly be an improvement. Indeed, Mr Moncur is being unfair. It is quite probable that 22 self-respecting pooves would behave a great

deal better on the football field than many of the present highly-paid prima donnas.

It may be that by asking referees to clamp down so heavily on petty fouls the Football League is taking a sledgehammer to a nut. Certainly referees might have been allowed to use their own discretion more, and the clubs should have been warned in advance that minor offences which have been tolerated in the past will be tolerated no longer. But surely it was time that something was done. There is little point in the game having rules unless those rules are enforced or, better still, implicitly accepted by the players.

The League's present rigorous attitude to violence, bad temper, and niggling fouls may not be the final solution, but at least it seems to be worth a try. If players continued to be booked at the rate of 30-odd a night then it might be time to think again. Anarchy on the field will have prevailed, and football will be in a far worse state than it has been hitherto. If, on the other hand, the number of fouls and consequently of interventions by the referee grow fewer the game will have been done a great service. And football, big business though it has become, is still after all a game. The clubs themselves cannot—or will not—control their players, so somebody else must.

Some would let it sink

Venice has to be saved not only from the sea but from itself. That is the conclusion implicit in the diplomatic prod Unesco has just given to the Italian Government. Unesco is now asking for some effective legislative backing for rescue operations for Venice this autumn. Why from Rome? Because (though Unesco would be too discreet to put it so bluntly) the Venetians are the main obstacle to action. Why the Venetians? Because the ones who count no longer live in Venice but in the Mestre-Marghera industrial boom cities at the mainland end of the Venice causeway. That is where they are making their money, and lots of it, by industrial development and land speculation. And that is where the threat to Venice comes from.

Technical studies have shown that a main cause of the more rapid sinking of Venice in recent years is the indiscriminate tapping of underground water supplies, the draining of nearby marshland, and the digging of deep channels through the lagoon for the tankers and other ships bound for Marghera, now the second largest cargo port in Italy. The accelerated decay

of many of the buildings and art treasures of Venice is attributable to atmospheric pollution from the industrial plants on the mainland. So the technical remedies are known—stop further drilling of wells, and close off many already in use; stop further development of the marshlands; close off the lagoon from the outer sea by lockgates and barriers, and restrict lagoon shipping; curb atmospheric pollution. It is hardly a programme to accord with the maximisation of profits in Mestre and Marghera.

Even so, you might think that Venetians would welcome the helping hands stretched out by friends. As it happens they don't, for on the Venice Council the true islander Venetians are outnumbered two to one by the men from the mainland. And as if that were not enough, the prospect of a low interest loan of £170 millions from the central government to finance the most urgent works has been lost in an acrid fog of local jealousy of Rome and bickering between Christian Democrat factions. A pity that Unesco lacks the power to expropriate Venice in the name of the world.

Jackboots again over Eastern Europe

The party without the people

JONATHAN STEELE reports on the current mood in Czechoslovakia three years after the invasion

EVERY society has its young generation and every society's rulers, almost without exception, insist on seeing that generation as a "problem." Three years after the Russian-led invasion Dr Husak's Czechoslovakia is no different. There the "problem" is that very few young Czechs and Slovaks are joining either the Communist Party, or the newly formed Socialist Youth Union. Apathy, and cynicism about established institutions are common enough phenomena in the advanced industrial world, West and East. But in Czechoslovakia the malaise is deeper. It is tinged, with shame. Quite simply, tens of thousands of young people are ashamed to be identified with what the regime is doing.

As the third August comes round since the tanks moved in, the extent of the trouble is clearly worrying the regime. When the new youth union, formed to all the activists of 1968 and 1969, was set up this winter, Dr Husak told its constituent conference: "The time has come for our society to take another step towards the young generation, to make the problem of the young generation the centre of attention of the whole of society."

The union had to give a mass character to political work, with such activities that every young person could say "I want to be in it. They have good people in it. It's a good organisation." Dr Husak told the delegates that they had "no reason to bow their heads or apologise for anything, but should develop their work with excitement and courage."

Now some months later, Jura Vozohlik, the union's chairman, has admitted in an article in the Slovak party weekly "Zivot Strany" that things are not going well. At its latest meet-

ing the union's central committee (a member of whose presidium, incidentally, is Dr Husak's son, Jan) gave a great deal of thought to the union's social structure.

To start with there are only 120,000 young people in the Communist party, i.e. barely more than a tenth of the membership. But of these only 14 per cent take part in the work of the youth union. Worse than that, Mr Vozohlik disclosed that only one in five of the union's members were young workers.

Dr Husak must privately be enough of a pragmatist to know that the invasion and its aftermath would lose the party the idealists. But it has lost the conformists too. Indeed at no time in the country's post-war history has the gap between workers and this so-called working-class regime been so wide.

The party's top brass knows this, but is divided over the way out. One group wants to run a strict ideological campaign of high-pressure persuasion and propaganda. The others are convinced that people will judge the party by its deeds, not words. It must start delivering the economic goods, and then people may agree to live with the party, if not love it.

The latter group, which clearly sounds more in touch with the political realities, is none the less on the defensive since the whole post-invasion purge has reinstated many hard-liners from the 1950s. The party Congress in May was another confirmation of this. Although Dr Husak was confirmed in power, the Congress marked another series of concessions to the ultras.

A few weeks before the Congress Dr Husak was referring to the Stalinist former President Antonin Novotny as a "political corpse." But unconfirmed, though persistent, reports since then say that Novotny has now been reinstated in the party, as well as some of the most vicious Stalinists who played a leading rôle in the trumped-up purge trials of the 1950s. Certainly Dr Husak's criticism of Novotny at the Congress was much milder than the accusations of "megalomania, conceit, and subjectivism" made as recently as January.

Instead Novotny was accused of "loss of vigilance" in allowing the Right-wing opportunists, i.e. the 1968 reform movement, to get going. In other words, Novotny was now being criticised for not having been repressive enough. A bargain appears to have been struck in the party hierarchy. There is general agreement that the main danger is still the "Right wing."

The hardline ultras gain from that because many of their excesses are now excused. The centrists put their emphasis slightly differently. They say the "Right wing" would not have become so strong if the country had not been left without economic and social reform for so long.

The clearest hint of this came in an article earlier this month in "Rude Pravo" written by Oldrich Svestik, a secretary of the central committee. He claimed that the party still faced the danger of "Right wing revisionism and a united petty-bourgeois front of resistance," but also said there was no place in the party for "sectarian isolationism and an overbearing attitude to non-party people who after all form a majority of the working people."

The party had to find a new policy for solving the country's problems, use this to strengthen the party's ties with the masses, raise the standard of living, and ensure an all-round upsurge of socialism.

This formidable recipe boils down to two things: the old orthodoxy in ideological matters, and more efforts to raise workers' living conditions. The past year has seen the beginning of both. Almost every week sees the arrival of a new Soviet artistic, cultural, youth, or factory delegation, or the departure of a Czechoslovak one to the Soviet Union.

At the same time the economy has begun to pick up after the mass absenteeism and chaos of 1968 and 1970. Labour productivity has increased. In the first six months of this year, earnings are up, and production of consumer goods is also improving.

But since all this was happening before the invasion, people are not going to love the new regime just for bringing economic improvements. Popular memories are not as short as that.

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as to those of the Northern Ireland Labour Party. 3. Keeping people constantly in mind of the Six points for peace" outlined by Cardinal Croke on the pages of the Guardian right at the beginning of the crisis in the spring of 1969.—Yours sincerely, Malcolm Haslett, Cambridge.

Sir,—The allegations that internees were subjected to brutal treatment by British troops, alluded to by Cardinal Croke when he called for a "rigorous and independent examination," must be investigated without delay for at least two reasons. In the first place, last Sunday's statement by Dr Simms, Anglican Primate of Ireland, in which he "strongly supported a thorough and impartial investigation of the questions raised about the treatment of those detained takes on a special significance when it is remembered that Dr Simms was one of the joint signatories of a statement issued in Belfast on International Day by Protestant church leaders accepting the necessity of internment measures.

The Association for Legal Justice (Belfast) produced evidence, taken from four men released 48 hours after the charge of arrest, which is described as "a ghastly story of inhumanity, torture and degradation," and reported in a prominent Irish daily paper. In the current Northern Ireland context, it is simply not good enough for General Turpin to suggest that all such allegations should be notified to the security forces. This procedure is reminiscent of the all too recent tactic of the discredited RUC that those beaten and molested by the police should lodge their complaints with the same police force!

Patrick A. Fahy, 193 Balmichea Heights, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

Rugby tackle

Sir,—The Guardian kept us adequately informed of the activities of the British Lions rugby team in New Zealand, and has paid tribute to their magnificent achievement in winning the Test series and all their provincial matches. For that, thank you.

I'm wondering, though, if this might be too tactless a moment to remind you that your correspondent, David Frost, wrote an article of something like a thousand words a week before the players were selected last March. He listed the team he personally would have liked to see chosen. At no point did he so much as mention John Dawes, who has since proved himself—not unpredictably, in some people's views—to be the most successful captain in British rugby history.—Yours,

Peter Rice, London SW 3.

RICHARD SCOTT, Washington
Thursday, on how LBJ's man came to the aid of President Nixon

Mr Greenback

JUST when did President Nixon come to the conclusion that his economic policies had failed and must be radically changed? What were the forces which made him decide that time had come to reverse his course and substitute an activist for a passive economic programme?

As to the forces, most people concede that John Connally, the Secretary of the Treasury, has had as important an influence on the President as anyone. As to the timing, it is too soon to believe that it had its roots as far back as Connally's appointment to the Nixon Cabinet. If Mr Nixon had not had some apprehension about February that his temporary economic policies might prove inadequate to control the inflation and curb the rising unemployment, why would he have gone outside his own party to select a man of outstanding dynamic and political astuteness, but no financial experience, to take charge of the country's economic affairs?

John Connally was a close friend of political protégé of LBJ, some of whose personal and political characteristics seem to have rubbed off on him. He is an ebullient and forceful personality. Connally was not the man to sit quietly and allow the country to drift into economic wasteland. That is why the Nixon policies seemed to be doing well. And Connally is said to have reached this rather soon. Indeed, in his appearance before the joint economic committee, Connally assured its members that President Nixon was going to start expressing himself in a way that would show increases in wages and prices which he believed were justified.

But Connally was proved optimistic. The President did not do so. Connally's early counsels were apparently rejected in favour of the policy of "gradualism." George Shultz, another of the President's advisers, adequate measures had already been taken to deal with the inflation, unemployment. The Government should not intervene further. The market forces were working adequately. The country's economy was on course.

But the deterioration in the economic situation continued. On July 28 Connally delivered a somewhat ill-considered address to a meeting of international bankers in Munich in which he gave warning that some undervalued currencies and some trade policies which discriminated against American goods were driving the country towards protectionism. The country's trade balance had already begun to enter the red.

A month later, Connally and President's other economic advisers assembled at Camp David to review the economic situation. Mr Nixon was apparently decided to give existing policies one further chance. But after this it was announced that the President had appointed Connally to be his "chief economic spokesman." As spokesman of the Administration's economic policies, Mr Connally was considered to "present them" in their most favourable light. And he did so. As early as July 15 he claimed that the national economy showed "great and bright strength" during the past quarter. "The economy is strong," he said, "and the balance of trade, inflation and unemployment are proving extremely stubborn."

The state of the economy seemed to be building up into a major issue in next year's presidential election. Democrats were clearly sharpening their swords and flexing their muscles. Perhaps even more serious was Nixon's prominent Republicans who were mounting frustration at the handling of the economic situation. On August 13 Republican Senator declared their deep concern at the continuing high unemployment, inflation and called for presidential action to curb them. The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr Arthur Burns, had been grumbling publicly about the need for an incomes policy. A congressional committee suggested that the time had come for serious consideration of dollar devaluation. Speculation against the dollar in the European money markets became serious. The possibility of a possible devaluation of the dollar suddenly became real.

The President, who had already brought largely by Mr Connally, accepted the position that the more measures would ultimately have to be taken, suddenly decided last week that things were getting out of hand and that action was needed at once.

On Thursday he summoned his principal economic advisers to a meeting at the White House. Mr Connally, Mr Shultz, Mr Fogel, Mr Dooley, Mr David, Connally had to come back from holiday in Texas. It was then that a new economic policy was quickly evolved.

So it seems to have been principally John Connally, greatly assisted by Mr Shultz, who forced the President to reverse his economic game plan. No one suggests that John Connally necessarily saw developing economic and financial situation clearly without any President's other more experienced advisers. But he probably did realise the economic consequences better than he and he did have the personal and the force of character to persuade the President that drastic action must be taken.

How does all this leave John Connally as a politician? If the new policy seems to be successful, then he would become almost indispensable. Mr Nixon, and the prospect of a selection as Mr Nixon's running mate next year would become very strong indeed. If it fails, then Mr Connally is unlikely to have any political future either within the Republican or Democratic Party.

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THE HEAT SWITCH

a four-page special report

The comfort business

by
SHELAGH SPARKS

BEFORE central heating was invented, man armed himself by much the same methods as his ancestors, stewing over a coal fire one minute, cursing and kicking it the next. The mance of the coal fire was age-old myth put about to a cate-housewives and servants and the myth ultimately faded out when television provided all the stures in the fire which were necessary. The lyrical aga of the family toasting elf round the glowing arth was consigned to the heap along with the mess d muck caused by the nperamental monster.

Until this turning point all had much in common, a rich man in his castle, a poor man at his gate, the seventh Duke of uland, as seen by his grand ighter, Lady Diana Cooper, The Rainbow Comes and es, walking along the less corridors of Belvoir, aped warmly in a thick ck cape, buttoned down front for these passages winter were arctic—no ves, no hot pipes, no ating at all. He would ntion his capa at the

drawing-room door and hang it on a big brass bed with many others.

The changing social pattern of the fifties and sixties not only brought the ubiquitous television but also central heating, in all its mysterious forms, four fuels—gas, electricity, solid, and oil, three nationalised—and showrooms full of fires and pipes and boilers and skinny radiators, churning out heat at full blast, upstairs and downstairs and in my lady's chamber. Central heating had been standing about for years waiting to be invented or, at least, improved upon, and it joined polythene ware, nylon clothes, and automatic washing machines as the plus factors in two otherwise dreary decades.

The older benefactors of the 1944 Education Act came home from their heated schools, weighed down with prep, which entailed an hour or two of the great indoors, while their parents dashed home from work, where they expected to be warm—and they all returned to suburban igloos. Supply and demand met right on target and central heating blossomed and multiplied. After an evening

meal Daddy gaped at television and Mummy knitted in one room, while children bored themselves with new maths in another. The comfort business, as they call it in the trade, gathered momentum. Quick, constant, flick of the switch heating was essential in families where both parents had jobs. The quiet revolution took off.

No status symbol

Then, too, the xenophobes who bemoan American inflation must be masochistic indeed if they begrudge the US the honour of the undoubted filip they gave us. Indeed, speaking as one who has had chilblains in August and an inclination to seize up from October until April, I am grateful to all returning ex-servicemen who extolled other nations' heating habits, first lieutenants who lamshated ours (politely, naturally) when invited home for Sunday lunch, oil men, advertisers, miners, copywriters, anyone, everyone, who spread the gospel of central heating.

Sorrowfully it has to be admitted that it is a difficult status symbol to flash about. Once the experts have re-

moved their little wooden plaques "Central Heating by Bloggs and Bloggs," the householder is left with the same old status quo of bricks and mortar gazing down the street. He can't join the crowd and wash and polish the beast every Saturday morning or flaunt it like a BBC-2 toast rack from his chimney breast. But now that the male population has been preserved, that the children are not going to perish in the dry air or catch pneumonia every time they go out, we can all, at last, ait back and enjoy being warm without feeling guilty about it. So much so, that the most recent electrician's fracas was a heaven sent opportunity to even off old scores with the neighbours. "Ours is oil fired, thank heaven" and "The electricity man had to call four times to adjust the storage heaters and they're still not right." It was just like the blitz all over again, with people on the buses talking to one another. "We've got Victorian snufflers or "The Christmas free candles have singed the flock wallpaper." You expected people to chime in with "The postillion has mislaid his night-light."

In those trying times, the householders with diverse forms of heating scored best, sitting with their feet on the gas oven door, reading by Crown Colony oil-lamps. At other times, diverse heating is merely expensive and the root of many matrimonial arguments.

Of course, the English being very English, they do tend to put the cart before the horse and have the evidence of heat in the shape of ducts and radiators and boilers before their very eyes instead of insulating for a start and heating afterwards. Where cost is the ml. criterion it pays handsomely to insulate first even if Aunt Gladys is not impressed by its apparent lack of evidence. The last word in this exercise has been achieved in a school which has no heating except warmth from the human body and the sun, and magnificent insulation; better, by far, than the rising damp from a full house in the Riabo on a wet Friday night.

The Victorians knew about conserving heat in an instinctive way with fire screens, shawls and draught curtains although its practise was not over-scientific. And, nowa-

days, old people who have known about hypothermia for years, long before it was called by a fancy name, faced with the lesser of two evils, will go without food to keep warm. They make sure their heating doesn't go flying out of their bed-sitting room windows. They have learned the hard way that heat is too expensive to use it for warming the pedestrians on the pavements yards away.

An investment

At present, there is another significant reason for being warm, apart from the health and the convenience. The property owner is likely to get his money back on any house he sells in which he has installed central heating. With the Clean Air Act mopping up the country, it could sway a potential purchaser in his favour. As to the future, it does not appear that existing installations will be outmoded overnight, by, say, nuclear hay boxes in the attic. The boffins have no snafish tricks up their boilers.

Just as old housekeeping books contain pictures of tuggernauts that possess the

basic principles of today's gas cooker or electric fire, so tomorrow we shall continue in the same manner, choosing our new—but similar—and improved heaters from a mass of varieties. If a king fuel does emerge it will be electricity, easy, clean, and trouble free. For every unit of electricity used out comes 3412 BTUs. It is 100 per cent efficient.

It is nice living in a free, competitive society but it is difficult to tread a way through the undergrowth in material matters. Second only to the lust for picture windows and incultured by literature, pushed through letter boxes, are the pamphlets stuffed alongside advising this, that, and the other form of central heating. Everyone's at it with impeccable intentions in newspapers, magazines, and on the telly. What is a poor demented customer to do?

Subscribers to "Which?" could obtain back numbers dealing with certain aspects of central heating. The Consumers Association which publishes it hopes to have a central heating supplement soon. "A Warm House," a Consumer Council guide, full of sensible suggestions, is still

available at Citizens Advice Bureaus, although limited by stocks. The booklet gives credit where it is due and puts forward the idea of writing to or visiting the National Heating Centre in London for "unbiased advice." For nominal charges the centre can, among other things, arrange consultations, deal with written inquiries, process analyses, and give details of its guarantee scheme.

A few, unanswerable problems remain, the plop on the doormat as the fuel bills roll in. The furrowed, furious brow of the breadwinner moaning over his sunshine breakfast as his wife turns the heaters down a degree for form's sake. The Jack Spratt family who sail along amicably until they gather together in one room, half of them shivering, the other half chuntering about the hot-house conditions. The gas/electricity/oil/solid fuel indulging in devilish pranks, popping, whirring, short-circuiting, and chewing the cud just like the Sunday papers allege they do and just like the experts say they will not. Perhaps, after all, the best thing to do is go to bed.

Seven awkward questions to ask any central heating specialist.

Before you put your money into central heating, you'll obviously want to investigate every type of central heating and central heating fuel.

You'd be silly not to, wouldn't you, when so much is at stake?

As a checklist, Shell-Mex and B.P. central heating suggest you ask these questions when the different people from various types of central heating come to look at your house.

1. Is oil the cheapest central heating fuel in your area?
2. Will the money you save on running costs pay for your installation costs?
3. Will the system heat the whole of your house?
4. Will your home fit a fixed-price system?
5. What sort of service will you get?
6. How much extra will you pay for credit terms?
7. Can you spread your fuel bills over the year?

Start by posting the coupon and talking to one of our specialists. Then compare the answers with the alternatives.

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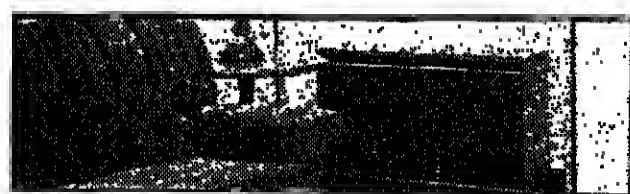
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If you aren't a rich man

by DON HAYES, chartered engineer

WALLOW in a winter tropicana if you will—and if you can afford to. But there are some whose budget priorities or tenancy arrangements deter them from making their homes into hot-houses, and there are even some who find "Full Central Heating" decidedly oppressive.

Commercial interests would have it otherwise, but let the partially heated be assured that they are not underprivileged. Doctors might differ in the merits or demerits of central heating but they must agree that environmental changes do stimulate. The closeted are probably more susceptible to winter ills than aver the Spartans were.

If, then, winter comfort does not require high temperatures everywhere, what are the essentials? They are simply to prevent the discomforts caused by excessive loss of body heat, mainly (1) by air cooling, and (2) by heat radiation outwards.

Consider air cooling. Still (unmoving) air is the best insulator (hence the effectiveness of string vests and other cellular structures), but air rises as it is warmed, thus the air surrounding our bodies is never still. It is a common experience that moving air, even warm air, can be felt as an uncomfortable draught if it is fast moving and unidirectional. Excessive air movement, be it from poorly fitting doors and windows, unused or oversized chimneys, cool air dropping from open stairwells or large windows, is never conducive to comfort.

To ensure low airborne body heat losses, we must be enveloped with moderately warm and moderately still air. To ensure low radiation loss, we must never sit surrounded by masses of uninsulated arctic masonry,

all things that the body can "see" must be above a minimum surface temperature—and this is an imperative must. Body radiation loss to cold outside walls gives serious discomfort; so does sitting close to a window because glass is almost as transparent to radiant heat as it is to light.

Comfort making methods are many and varied. Air warming methods are by natural (air rising when heated) or fan-forced warm air circulation. Such heaters will rapidly raise the temperature in a normal room (air needs so little heat to warm it). Warm air is quickly sensed by the skin but warm-up of cold walls and furnishings is slow. Anyone sitting in a too fast moving air stream will suffer discomfort; and those sitting in the air stream, slipstream areas can be intolerably uncomfortable. We have a term for this in the trade "the cold seventies."

Different heat

Purely radiant heat appliances are rare; most also produce some warm air. Direct radiation is felt as immediate comfort because it penetrates the skin, but likewise it penetrates into walls and furnishings without directly heating the air through which it passes; thus air temperature will not rise as quickly as it would from an air heating appliance.

Neither form of heating is "better" than any other—it is just different. Both will produce comfort but the form of comfort is different. Warm air heating does produce a quicker sensation of warmth but generally has to be run at higher temperatures. A radiant heater may take longer to give all-over heating but does give local comfort quickly without the need for warming the whole room or house.

The cost of heat today does not vary greatly between the various fuels, except for on-peak electricity which, however convenient and flexible, is expensive. Considered alphabetically (and thus without preference): Electrical off-peak storage heaters are effective base load comforters but are soul-less things to look at; they also lose heat in themselves towards evening as their heat content runs out. The preferred storage fan heater emits heat as wanted by clock or thermostat controlled fan.

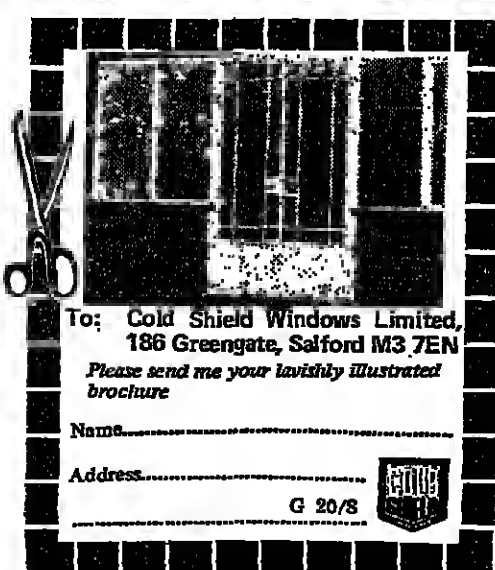
A gas fire is a pleasant thing to live with, but does require a good flue. Fuelless gas heaters which discharge their products into the heated space must be of small output to avoid air vitiation. Gas or oil combustion in fuelless heaters also inevitably produces water vapour which can cause undesirable internal condensation.

Oil is still used to good effect in portable stoves, an easy means of local heating, subject to the same shortcomings as for fuelless gas heaters and the nuisance of frequent oil fillings. Oil can be used to better effect if there is a good chimney for a high output fuelled heater which can have an outside oil tank. Many of these heaters are beloved as high-heated, good-tempered, warm friends.

Solid fuel is still very much in the running. A blazing open fire is a gorgeous thing to behold. The comfort provided by an efficient closed stove is very satisfying. Recent stove designs incorporate glass doors and their continuous firing prevents chilling of the mass of the house structure.

So you can be very comfortable (and better off) without "Full Central Heating." And insulation is often a better investment than fuel—it is always a once only expense.

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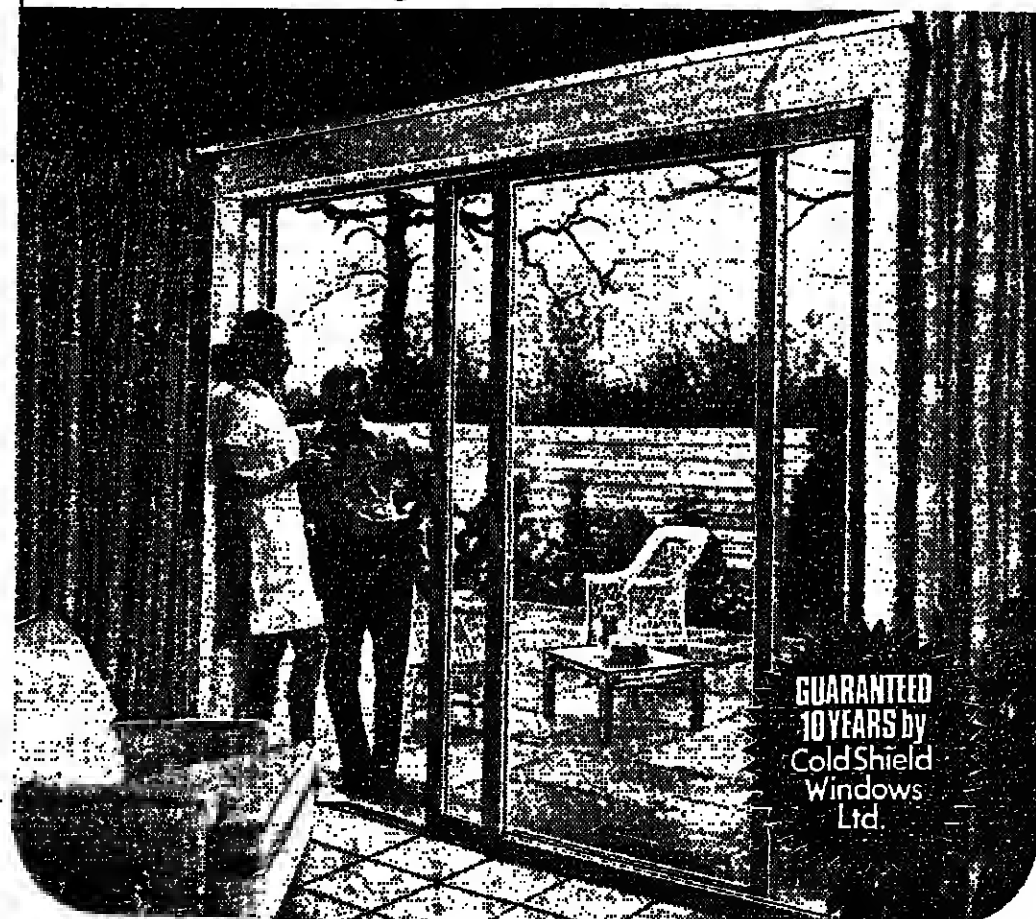
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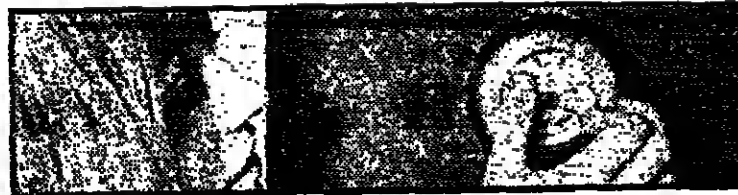


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The heat of the moment

by IAIN MACKENZIE

IN the past ten years central heating has become an established part of home life in Britain. There are still more houses warmed by "old-fashioned" methods, but the gap is narrowing rapidly. This is mainly because even the cheapest new homes are sold with built-in central heating; but a large scale conversion programme is also under way.

Until the 1960s Britain lagged behind many of the prosperous countries of the world in central heating. In Scandinavia, Germany, Canada, and many parts of the United States, one would no more have bought a home without heating than one would have done without a roof. Climatic conditions were obviously responsible, yet winters in Britain—particularly in the North of England and Scotland—have always been such that central heating was necessary.

Why then is it only comparatively recently that we have started to pay attention to our basic comforts? Appliance manufacturers and fuel suppliers believe that they were suffering from the same customer attitude as makers of other "luxury" items such as washing machines, refrigerators, and dishwashers. Whereas in countries like the US and Sweden these items were regarded as necessities and taken for

granted, the British believed they were only for the wealthy.

We have changed our thinking. The increasing army of those with central heating would no longer think of reverting to the open fire or the paraffin stove than they would of returning to the caves. As time passes and older houses are demolished the number of British homes without at least partial central heating will continue to decrease and it is estimated that by the end of the century less than 5 per cent will remain.

In this country there are four methods of firing central heating systems—in alphabetical order—coal, electricity, gas, and oil. Each has its advantages and its disadvantages; each spends large sums annually promoting its own particular advantages in an effort to acquire a larger share of the growing market.

Little choice

For many prospective householders there is little or no choice. Only the very particular will buy or not buy a house because of the particular fuel being used in the central heating system. This applies especially in new houses. A builder erecting a group of houses, anything from a small clump to a large

estate, inevitably installs one system. There is an obvious financial reason for this, although in certain cases at the upper end of the market the prospective purchaser will demand and get his own choice.

In terms of results, or, if you like, comfort level, there is little to choose between the four fuels. Whereas, in the bad old days, one's living-room was warm or cool depending on such things as the grade of coal in the fire, good properly installed central heating equipment should give a constant level of heat regardless of which fuel is being used. The precise method of heating the rooms can, however, make a difference.

The most popular is the original, but now more sophisticated, radiator which in my opinion is still the most capable. The warm air system, often used in cheaper houses, can leave cooler gaps in rooms and can make life slightly uncomfortable for anyone sitting or lying near a vent. Similarly the under-floor method, usually the most expensive to install and regarded as for the wealthier only, can result in uncomfortably warm temperatures at floor level.

Again, of course, the house purchaser is frequently without choice unless he decides not to buy the house because

of the central heating system. This applies even with older houses. It takes a very heat-conscious person indeed to back away from a purchase only because he prefers radiators to warm air.

Gas is the most popular of all fuel systems. The Gas Council believes that gas offers most real advantages. It is always on tap in abundant supply, and requires no storage. It burns cleanly without smell and makes no mess. It is noticeable that in places where gas is available, two out of three householders who install central heating systems choose gas.

Is it cheaper to use than the other fuels? Comparisons are difficult because the exact amount of one's heating bill depends on so many factors. For example, regardless of the fuel, the heating bill to one house may be £20 a year less than to the house next door. The houses might be identical down to the exact location of the radiators with the one essential difference that house number one had double glazing. It is therefore unfair to make any direct comparison between one fuel and another. Noticeably, in spite of the fierce competition among fuel suppliers, not one makes a categorical claim to provide cheaper heating than any other.

Even installation costs are

difficult to compare. Generally it is comparatively cheap to install electric central heating, particularly if the night storage method is being used. But it will almost certainly be more expensive to convert a six room house to electric heating than a four room one to coal or oil heating.

How to choose

For those who live in non-centrally heated homes and who want to convert, there are no reliable methods of reaching a decision? Reading through the literature produced by the various organisations is rather like going through a travel brochure to decide on the holiday destination. In other words, there is no firm rule which can be followed, but there are a number of simple guidelines, most of them based on common sense.

If you do not like Spanish food there is little point in going to Spain. Similarly, if you have an electric cooker and electric refrigerator it is somewhat pointless installing a gas-powered heating system. But if gas already plays a prominent part in the household it will probably be cheaper to have a gas system. Admittedly, the heating bill will have cooking costs added or steel but in conversely the electricity bill will be very small, confined mainly to

light and such incidentals as television, ironing, and so on. What of the other systems? A major disadvantage with coal or solid fuel as it is now known, is that it is almost necessary for the fuel to be delivered and stored, and for someone to ensure that the fire is kept going and cleaned. There is, too, the perhaps minor disadvantage that coal mining is a declining industry and although the coal merchants' federation is at pains to deny it, in decades ahead supplies may be restricted.

Oil suffers from similar problems of delivery and storage, and although there is no question of physical replenishment of the fire, this is offset by the fact that supplies come from abroad. Users of oil-fired central heating systems are therefore to an extent in the hands of foreign governments. Coal, gas, and electricity are at least available in this country.

But heat is heat—and even in the coldest winter, rooms can be kept at a comfortable temperature regardless of the power, regardless of the distribution method. At the end of the day the individual with a choice will almost certainly decide on a particular system because of a vague personal preference and not because of Persian Gulf politics or natural gas advances.

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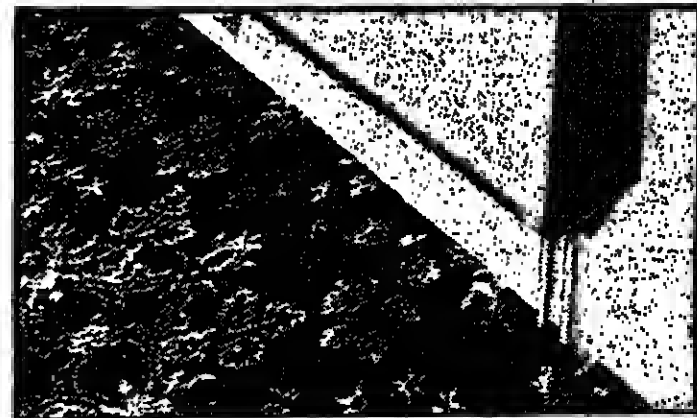
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Prevention is better than corrosion

by A. K. ASTBURY

CORROSION can affect central heating systems in a number of ways. The black sludge which corrosion produces, when it collects in the bottom of a radiator, can impede the flow of hot water, and thus lower the temperature of both radiator and room. The hydrogen gas which is another product of corrosion can depress the water level when it collects in the top of a radiator, and so restrict the flow of hot water with similar results. Sludge, when moved by the circulating water, can cause failure of the circulating pump by accumulating between the housing of the electric motor and the impeller. Finally corrosion can ultimately cut right through the wall of radiators and pipes with obvious results.

The dangers of corrosion have increased with the introduction of small bore domestic central heating systems. The older type of radiator, made of cast iron or great weight and thickness, hardly ever corroded right through. The large bore piping, which was often galvanised, also did nothing to encourage corrosion; and in such systems there was no need for circulating pumps.

Modern installations, on the other hand, have thin sheet metal radiators with welded seams, small bore copper tubing, brass fittings, and a circulating pump, all of which can encourage corrosion, or are vulnerable to it. According to one chemical engineer, corrosion failures during the next four or five years, when a great number of small bore installations will be ten to twelve years old, may be decisive for the continuance of the present boom of water filled central heating systems.

Corrosion, which in this context means the eating away of the iron by a process similar to rusting, results from the natural tendency of iron to combine with oxygen to form an oxide of iron. It is in this state that iron ore is found in nature.

In central heating systems the oxygen comes from the circulating water, and the process of oxidation is hastened by what is known as galvanic corrosion. This is

an electro-chemical action which takes place between dissimilar metals in the presence of water, and in the case of central heating systems, takes place where iron or steel comes in contact with copper, brass, or some more "noble" metal. When this action takes place, the sheet metal radiator of a central heating system will, in the metallurgist's phrase, become the "sacrificial" element—that is it will be corroded.

These processes are greatly encouraged by heat. Residues of soldering flux left in the water during installation can also increase the water's corrosive tendency, as can the chlorination and fluoridation of water supplies.

Corrosion is usually at its worst where copper is in contact with steel radiator, boiler, or tubing. It can then cause holes in the steel well formed that they look as if they have been engineered.

Black sludge

Minute particles of copper tubing and tightening brass fittings, once having settled in the bottom of a radiator, will cause the steel with which they are in contact to corrode. Even a small particle of copper will produce an accumulation of black sludge round it rather like a miniature mole hill and this black sludge, once it has become a solid mass, will eventually become buried in the sludge, it will still continue to break down the steel near it.

Electrolytic corrosion, as the form of corrosion is called, can take place also between loose welding scale and steel. It can even take place at the face of steel sheet in the absence of contact with a nobler metal, the iron in the steel being sacrificed to more noble elements purposely added, or accepted as tolerable impurities, in the alloy.

I have referred to the black sludge which results from corrosion. This is in fact a form of black rust known as magnetite. As its name suggests, it is magnetic, and since the motor of the circulating pump has a magnetic field, sludge carried towards the

pump by water can be attracted to the motor. And since magnetite is also abrasive, this becomes the greatest single cause of pump failure.

Black sludge, if it collects in the bottom of a radiator, can form a sediment so dense and hard that it can bridge gaps where corrosion has eaten through the metal entirely. Then when the bridge gives way gallons of water may escape on the floor. The sludge which also escapes cannot be removed from carpets by orthodox methods—the best way is to let it dry and then brush it out of the pile with a powerful magnet.

The dangers of corrosion as they have been described here are real, but they are variable. Some central heating systems may escape serious corrosion; others, apparently identical, may be affected within months. Happily there is a simple precaution which can be taken, and that is to add a corrosion inhibitor to the water on first installation in accordance with his recommendations.

One supplier of anti-corrosive agents claims that corrosion in central heating systems can now be prevented for up to a century by adding a corrosion proofing agent to the heating water on first installation.

Chemical additives which combine with the ability to destroy bacterial growth are now commercially available, while preventing corrosion also discourages hard water scaling in boilers. While in the case of older systems initial draining and flushing may be necessary, all that is needed in newly installed systems is to add the agent to the water in the header tank in a single dose; and the manufacturer of one such corrosion inhibitor claims that in this way the central heating system of a three or four bedroom house can be successfully treated for just under £4.

مركز من النجف

THE HEAT SWITCH

Wrap up

by PETER MYTTON-DAVIES

When only one or two rooms in the average house were heated, the cost of insulation would have been hard to justify. Today, minimum standards for authority housing in England and Wales are laid down by the responsible government departments, and the position is different. Local authority housing is required to have insulation heating appliances capable of maintaining the minimum of 55deg. F. in the living and dining rooms at a minimum of 5 deg. F. when the temperature outside is 30deg. F. In fact, the performance of a heating system is usually measured by its ability to maintain these minimum standards to be achieved.

Many from the necessity of building to conform to the requirements of the building regulations, local authorities have had to equip their houses, maisonettes, flats equipped with heat at least as comfortable as would enjoy were they living in council houses. The whole of the residential area becomes viable; without at least a minimum of heat, the area would be a desolate one.

Though Britain is now enlightened about heat and insulation, we are behind 10 European countries in respect of insulation standards. Of course, countries like Sweden have a full climatic incentive for insulation seriously; concern for it lies in their efficient home construction and the use of materials to assist in the provision of insulation. Fuel costs help determine the importance attached to insulation. Yet some warmer countries are also getting used—presumably they keep their houses warm.

In such cases the insulation is a companion to insulation in air conditioning, or heating, although it may also be needed in weather.

craft, road traffic, and transistor radio are long demands for insulation against unwanted sound, as unwanted heat. Some forms of insulation are also partly effective against sound. Double windows, for example, to keep out traffic noise, thermal insulation.

double glazing is useful because it reduces heat loss through the window area by as much as 50 per cent. However, the area of a room's windows is small compared with the areas of the ceiling, walls, and floors. Even though heat may escape faster through a single glass pane than through a cavity wall, it is doubtful if double glazing is the most important consideration, unless the total window area is very large in relation to total wall area.

Apart from saving on fuel costs in the case of heating systems controlled by temperatures of areas being heated, how important is insulation?

Sickness rate

In social terms, heating and insulation should be considered together. Sixty thousand more people are reported to die in the colder half of the year. Many of these are old, but more are said to be babies. In cold, damp houses, even people in their prime may get bronchitis and pneumonia. Hypothermia may seem like a new medical fashion, but the hard fact remains that when the temperature of the human body becomes too low, serious consequences may—and often do—follow. Cold, damp conditions make a contribution to our national sickness rate. Certainly the 300,000,000 working days Britain loses each year through sickness absenteeism have some connection with the fact that, in respect of insulation standards, we are eleven years behind the European list. Of course, it would be ridiculous to blame all absenteeism (or even the greater part of it) on a lack of insulation.

For comfort the minimum standards required by the current building regulations should probably be exceeded. For example, 72 deg. F. is recommended for living rooms.

Fahrenheit is still the most convenient scale because, for some years, heat has been measured in terms of a therm. A therm is 100,000 BTUs, a British thermal unit being the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

The value of insulation in money terms has to be considered against a background of fuel costs. Of solid fuels, coal usually has between 14 and 18 theoretical therms a cwt.—anthracite rating higher than steam coal. Therm values of different processed smokeless fuels vary. Most cokes used to rate 14-16

therms a cwt. Logs also vary—usually between 9 and 10 therms a cwt. Most grades of fuel oils rate between 1.7 and 1.8 therms a gallon; paraffin may have about 1.65.

Gas boards publish the calorific value of their product, which may vary according to the area. Natural gas is much richer than most town gas. So is butane. In practice there is a difference between theoretical and useful therms due to the efficiency rating of the various appliances used. Electricity is particularly good in this respect. The performance of some old fashioned solid fuel appliances tends to be poor, but modern solid fuel furnaces may be 65 per cent efficient. Heating costs really depend on the cost of useful therms. This, in turn, depends both on the calorific value of the fuel and the efficiency of the appliance and heating system.

In considering thermal insulation it is important to consider the U-value. This refers to the number of BTUs lost per hour through each square foot of ceiling, wall, window, or floor when the temperature outside is lower. The U-value is determined by the difference in the temperatures each side of the partition, on the number of air changes each hour inside, on wind conditions outside, and on the nature and thickness of the partition itself.

In normal conditions an ordinary 11in. cavity brick wall may have a U-value of about 0.3; but a 9in. solid brick wall may have a U-value as high as 0.4. The better the insulation, the lower the U-value.

Material value

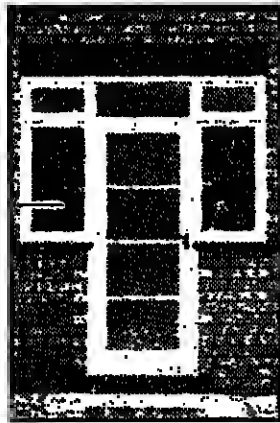
While the rate at which heat is lost through a wall, roof, or floor is expressed in terms of U-values, the properties of different materials used in buildings can be expressed in terms of k-value. Today this is generally written with a small k and this nomenclature denotes the modern system of arriving at the value of the material being discussed. If a capital K is used, this probably means that the properties of insulation are being assessed by an older method. K-values given in the traditional nomenclature are twice as large as the more up-to-date U-values. Unless this is understood, confusion may arise when comparing the claims of different manufacturers about their products.

The various forms insulation takes are now well known. The high value materials include loose diatomaceous earth, glass fibre quilting, urea formaldehyde foam, expanded polystyrene, mineral wool and hair, and other materials of a fibrous nature. There is also a range of insulation boards, mats, and blocks. Although glass fibre is deservedly popular in lofts, 1in. thick matting only satisfies UK building regulations. For Continental standards (which are higher) 2in. should be used. Vermiculite is also useful, particularly when working in confined spaces.

Cavities in cavity walls can be filled with mineral wool but foam formaldehyde is also employed. Cavity filling is done by injecting through small holes drilled in the mortar of brick walls at regular intervals. The operation is carried out from outside the building and the holes subsequently filled with matching mortar.

Aluminium foil is also used for certain kinds of insulation; it is useful for forming air pockets and is also moisture proof as a barrier against damp.

Since it is important to regulate the number of air changes an hour in a properly warmed home, draught proofing materials are also important. However, steps must be taken to prevent condensation. In general terms, the warmer the home the more it will pay to insulate. The saving on fuel bills can justify the cost of the insulation within a very few years.



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This latter category of firm would almost certainly be a member of the Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association. The plumber, as an individual, would probably be a member of the Registered Plumbers' Association. Another organisation exists to look after the interests of domestic installers, namely the National Federation of Plumbers and Domestic Heating Engineers.

we have:

- SBGI: Society of British Gas Industries.
- BOGFEMA: British Oil and Gas Firing Equipment Manufacturers' Association.
- CTB and RMA: Cast Iron Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers' Association.
- BIA: British Iron foundries' Association.
- ANDEA: Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances.

The answers could only be discussed, let alone resolved in Bedlam, and this simple fact sets the scene for any assessment of the structure of the domestic heating industry.

It is more than time that the industry accepted the fact that it has an enormous task to fulfil.

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Merthyr: the pain of the game

MALCOLM STUART in Wales visits a town in its new toils of unemployment

Lines Bros, makers of Triang Toys, have gone into total liquidation. Triang's factory at Merthyr is the largest employer of women in the town. There was a general recession in the toy industry last year, but Merthyr people had believed that the factory was picking up.

The only large total closure scheduled is that of Teddington Aircraft Controls. After a wages strike, the firm told its 650 employees that it intended to concentrate production of aircraft instruments at its Streatham, London, factory and the Merthyr factory would close by the end of the year. Some Merthyr men have moved up to London, only to learn that the firm has now been taken over by another company at Coventry and all the work will be done there.

Light assembly work like that in the Triang factory, with over a thousand women employees, has meant that employment prospects for women have until now been better than those for men. Some of the Triang women were expecting layoffs now

that the Christmas stock has been completed. But the ominous possibility of total closure will mean that many households will have both husband and wife out of work, and probably teenage daughters too.

Until now it is the small scale redundancies that have added up. Thorn Electrical have had some layoffs, TBS, a firm making lockers and filing cabinets, closed down completely and in neighbouring valleys there have been mass redundancies at two car component factories.

Actually our unemployment figures are artificially low because so many people go out of Merthyr to work, says Bill King. "They travel many miles, down to the Trefores trading estate, to the Ebbw Vale steel works and right down to Cardiff too. Many have much longer journeys to work than the average London commuter."

Although Merthyr itself has only two pits working now, mining is still the biggest source of employment with 3,500 men providing the main labour force for another six

neighbouring pits. And along the Breconshire border, there are the open cast mines where men working for highly mechanised contractors can earn £50 a week.

Open cast jobs are hard to come by but there are now many vacancies in the pits. To this extent, South Wales has been too successful in attracting new industry. Too many young miners went to work in the factories fearing that mining would totally disappear. Instead, the NCB now predicts a lasting future for the remaining pits, particularly those in the Merthyr area with their high quality coal.

Frankly, you know you will get good day's work from a miner," said the manager of a London based firm at Merthyr. "He's been used to such hard work down below that anything here is a breeze. Light work is a good thing. For this reason, it is natural that men who come from the mines are usually the last to be laid off by factories."

There is also a definite emotional feeling against returning to the mines.

Robert Jenkins, aged 25, lost his job when a hydraulic equipment firm closed in the neighbouring Rhymney Valley. He left mining to work there three years ago and does not intend to go underground again. "I did think of going back but my wife was dead against it, and that set me thinking," said Mr Jenkins. "My grandad died of the dust and my father's been on light work since he was 45. I know everything is much better now but I'm afraid I don't want to prove it, even if it means moving from Merthyr."

The high proportion of home ownership in Merthyr deters many families from trying their luck elsewhere. A modern three bedroomed semi-detached house can be bought for £3,500, probably the lowest price in Britain. Many of the town like all the old one-industry areas of Britain still has to face the problem that it has never succeeded in attracting really essential industry. It is always the old story that when London sneezes, towns like Merthyr catch pneumonia.

The Lines crash is bad news for Merthyr—but also for the whole British toy industry.
Peter Hillmore reports:

"MONOPOLY" may still be a big seller, but some toy company ought surely to invent a new game called "Liquidation." Every time you pass Go you'd lose £200, and any player who made a profit would go straight to jail.

Rolls-Royce naturally would be the Mayfair of the board, but the toy industry should not forget to include some of its own companies. The announcement that Britain's biggest toy manufacturer, Lines Brothers, of Triang and Meccano fame, is going bust, emphasises the fact that all is not fun and games in the toy industry, and only children are getting pleasure out of it.

There has never been anything childish about the marketing of toys—the annual exhibition to the trade occupied more than three floors of Brighton's largest hotel, and

even the softest toys get the hard sell. Sales have risen from a mere £3 millions before the war to around £83 millions last year.

But this spectacular increase has not been of particular benefit to the toy industry in recent years. The rapid growth took place largely in the fifties and early sixties—mainly on the postwar boom in children—and reached its peak in 1968. Since then sales have scarcely kept pace with inflation, which means that in volume terms they have actually fallen. The British Toy Manufacturers' Association estimates that home sales were down last year.

A lot of the increase in sales, moreover, has come from foreign firms moving into the once profitable British market. Nearly all dolls on sale in this country come from Hong Kong, which supplied over 60 per cent of all toy imports.

The largest American toy company, Mattel, bought its way into the English market through its new sales and marketing techniques which have

not endeared it to its English competitors; and Action Man, one of the big successes of recent years, is also an import from America.

Britain has retaliated with increased exports. Last year over £25 millions' worth of pleasure was exported, with nearly a third going to Common Market countries. But exports are not enough in any industry where the home market is shrinking and costs are rising.

On the export front Britain has also taken a knock from American competition in the past two years, and will be heavily hit by President Nixon's import surcharge. British toy exports to North America fell by 30 per cent last year.

Toy company spokesmen, with shareholders in mind, are optimistically of an upturn in the industry with the market coming out of its stagnant state. But there is not a great deal of truth behind this assertion.

Children will still want toys, and parents will still buy them. But a far more pertinent factor is the effect of a falling birthrate.

Last week when the company was still hoping for a £5 millions lifeline, Lines Brothers introduced a new toy. It was a battery-operated doll called, ironically, "Lucky Lisa," and it played dice. A curiously apt omen for a company in an industry which is becoming a loser.

Why John Hume matters

Ministers have been swept away by the ceaseless tide of protest and counter protest. But now all of a sudden we have another picture to rival that of the hapless Mr Pitt: the one in which the members of the Guardian yesterday, it showed John Hume, the Member for Foyle, which includes the Londonderry Bogside, being arrested. He was drenched to the skin in blue dye, his hair was limp and wet across his forehead and he walked grimly off to the Victoria Street police barracks. And behind him his captor, a silent, smiling British soldier, his rifle in his right hand pointed to the sky, his gas mask on his side, his helmet firmly on his head. And in his left hand, the scruff of John Hume's swarthy neck as he pushes him away to be searched, questioned, and charged.

The reality of the arrest could scarcely rival, in Irish eyes, the indignity of the charge. The "Irish Press," not noticeably the least partial of newspapers, must be admitted, caught Hume's haughty and imperious tones of the Establishment when it headlined the fact that Hume "Failed to Move on Command of HM Forces." And underneath the headline, a picture of a soldier pulling a civil rights worker from a riot by his hair. Small wonder the "Press" began its story: "Another day of repression by British troops in the North."

Exactly what happened when Mr Hume and his colleagues, Mr Ivan Cooper, were arrested in Creggan Street on Wednesday evening will not be known exactly until they appear in court on Monday. The two men have been charged under Regulation 38 of the Special Powers Act. The Regulation states that any member of the RUC or presumably the army, now they are doing the job of the police force in the Bogside—may require those persons constituting "any assembly of three or more persons... who may make undue demands upon the police force" to disperse forthwith, anyone failing to comply "shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

The two magistrates who must together hear the case can in theory send the MPs to prison for up to two years and fine them £100 each. But it is probable, of course, they'll do no such thing and Hume and Cooper will get away with a stiff ticking-off and a mild fine when they appear before the Bench.

Yesterday John Hume, his hair still shiny from the blue rinse provided, courtesy of the army's watercannon, seemed still the peaceful, moderate man he always had been. He was still the man to whom Lord Dufferin had been so properly kind when he wrote his report two years ago. In that thin blue book he mentioned that the Derry Citizens' Action Committee,

Simon Winchester in Belfast: Thursday

the body of which Hume was the chairman, could "in no sense be regarded as having provoked or caused violent disorder."

Now this responsible MP has been arrested and charged under the very Act that Ulster Catholics see as a total abrogation of the Civil Rights for which they have so stoutly fought. It is the stuff of which riots and disorder are made. John Hume's patience is clearly running out. He now wants the people of Bogside and the Creggan to rally round him tomorrow for a protest meeting. After the events of Stranahan and Dungan on Wednesday he must know that there will almost certainly be violence and bloodshed on the city streets if he goes ahead with his meeting. "We want to channel the violence into a campaign of passive resistance," he said yesterday. "We will overcome by peaceful means. I know we will. But we just cannot stand by and make speeches while this sort of thing is going on."

His words sound more than a little hollow in the present circumstances. His responsibility seems to be steadily evaporating as he rallies with his people to share in their emotions and their fears. There is a very real danger that in this present crisis even Hume's calibre, ability and honesty are slowly being pushed over the edge, and into the abyss.



Fishing fingers and suspicion

by Campbell Page

WHEN two nations start talking about their vital interests being at stake, they usually mean business. Both Britain and Iceland have used the phrase about Iceland's intention of extending its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles by September 1972 to include the rich grounds of the Continental Shelf.

It is not that Icelanders are cruel men who wish to cripple the British distant-water fleets or snatch the fish fingers off the plates of British schoolchildren. They are spontaneous nationalists in a way which is inevitable in a country of 200,000 people and limited natural resources. Their Foreign Minister, Mr Einar Agússon, who is now explaining Iceland's plans to the British and West German Governments, is a calm and lucid man but deeply committed to a small nation's "struggle for life."

He was director of the Co-operative Bank of Iceland before joining the new Left-wing coalition Cabinet this summer, but it is easier to recall that he was born close to one of the famous sites of Njal's Saga and now farms in the district of Thingvellir, another notable site in the times of the sagas. Mr Agússon, is, in other words, a deeply rooted man and will not easily be intimidated.

The Icelandic case starts in history. In the seventeenth century they say fishing limits were 32 miles, in the eighteenth 24 miles, and in the nineteenth 16 miles. In 1901, Denmark, then in charge of Iceland's foreign relations, made an agreement with Britain specifying limits of three miles. This stood until 1951 when the Icelandic Government terminated it and started the "cod war" which was ended by the 1961 agreement with Britain which specified a 12-mile limit.

Fish makes up 80 per cent of Iceland's exports and 20 per cent of the gross national product. In more vivid terms the Icelandic Government says that Iceland would have been uninhabitable without its fisheries.

Iceland is eager to conserve its fishing stocks as the size and efficiency of international fleets equipped with electronic aids to detect shoals increases. The Russians, for example, are making huge capital investment in their distant-water fleets, and like the East Germans and Japanese, are fishing on the Continental Shelf.

Britain's distant-water trawlers get between 40 and 60 per cent of their catch from the Continental Shelf. Mr Austen Laing, director-general of the British

Trawlers' Federation, says: "One has only to look at the statistics to understand the great importance of the region to us."

The trawler owners stand alongside the British Government in saying that the present agreement cannot be repudiated unilaterally and that any dispute may be referred to the International Court of Justice. The United Nations Conference on the use of the seabed in 1973 can also be trusted to deal with any matters of international jurisdiction affecting the sea.

At the moment the nearest the Icelanders are likely to get to compromise is by agreeing to phase the departure of foreign fleets from the new limits. But British fishermen say that there are no adequate alternative fishing grounds. Why not an international conference on conservation in the area of the Continental Shelf and a fixed quota for catches?

So far the British Government has reacted firmly and the Soviet Government outspokenly to the Icelandic Government's plans.

After Mr Agússon's visit, the Icelandic Cabinet has to consider the strength of international pressure, including the reaction of the EEC, and decide whether firmness of purpose and six coastguard vessels are enough to impose the new limits and make them stick.

HAROLD JACKSON

Bigotry at the barricades

The astounding duality of standards emerged from a Protestant woman in the Shankill who a few days before, had been screaming "You fucking Taig bastards" but coyly told me that she couldn't repeat the vile words that had been spoken to her by the Catholics at whom she had been shouting. This hypocrisy riddles the whole of Northern Ireland's trouble spots.

It is easy enough for reporters to regard it all with amusement but the squaddy who has spent three nights sleeping on the pavement and his daytime hours being subjected to endless provocation is baffled and infuriated by this po-faced duplicity.

The ceaseless rattling of

dustbin lids has become a familiar feature of any military action, as the women warn of the soldiers' advance. It is totally non-violent, of course, but is meant to goad and succeeds admirably. Someone ought to make a study of the function of this sort of non-violence. It is akin to a child's scratching away at its parents until it gets a clip round the ear and can retire howling and convinced that it lives in an unjust world.

In Londonderry the other day a woman in the Bogside lifted the beret of a sentry's helmet and cackled triumphantly. He could do nothing, but was evidently simmering inside at the intended humiliation. In William Street a

soldier hopped precipitately away from a petrol bomb to be greeted with a derisive howl from a group of women and one of them shouting "They'll give you the COA for that lad!" He would have liked nothing better than to pitch a petrol bomb into their ranks, but there would have been an almighty howl if he had.

On the evening after the internment the rioting was continuing in Londonderry. A youth trundles up to one street intersection with a wheelbarrow full of stones, pitched them on to the road-way, and a group started throwing them. Suddenly the wheelbarrow reappeared, the stones were shovelled into it, the group disappeared down

a darkened street, and the army platoon creeping round to cut them off was frustrated. The hush telegraph had triumphed again and the irritation was hardly assuaged by an urchin reappearing a few moments later to yell: "We're giving you two minutes to get out, then we'll use the gas." It was very funny to everyone—except the soldiers.

The rioters of Ulster take the happy attitude that anything goes so far as they are concerned but that the slightest evidence of normal human reaction from the soldiers amounts to behaviour little short of genocide. To some degree society as a whole takes the view that a uniform transforms a man into an automaton, and it has always been an unreal fantasy. The philosophy of "non-violence" as it is frequently manifested in Ireland is just as fantasy-ridden and the complaints of hood through which a little elemental reality enters into the dream.

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MISCELLANY

Open House

SIGNS are that the Open University has given way on the question of accepting 18-year-olds, under the toughest pressure from the Tories. Walter Perry, the Vice-Chancellor, in his last long letter to Madame Thatcher's department, offered to take in some 18-year-olds in a pilot experiment from 1973 on.

After the change of government there was a squeeze on the university's budget (William van Straubensee, the higher education minister, admitted he would have liked to have killed it off altogether). Then the "Open" was asked to help cope with the 18-year-olds crisis. Many Open people did not like the idea—the Open was supposed to be in the business of giving second chance to adults.

But there were always a few prepared to compromise. They point to the genuine need, the influence it would give, and the "special" groups of 18-year-olds such as those with jobs, those living

in the wilds, the blind, and even those in prison. Agreement to take in some of them seems to be part of a complex package. Partly because the opposition has weakened. And partly, perhaps, because the money runs out quite soon and the Open will have to go to the Government and ask nicely for some more.

QUESTION: Why has London Transport taken to using single decker buses for tours of London, instead of the much-loved double decker?

ANSWER: Because the tourists so much loved the double decker that none would travel downstairs, and lengthy fights ensued.

Posted

HIS FIRST diplomatic posting, poor chap, and straight into one of those protocol tangles which delight the pin-striped eye. Kamal Rifaa arrived last week to take over as the Egyptian Ambassador to the Court of St James's. But he is unable to present his credentials until the Queen returns in October.

Diplomatically, this makes him statusless and incommunicado. But that would never do. For one thing, Sir Alec is visiting Egypt in September. Rifaa has to

liaise here before returning to Cairo for the visit. The rules have therefore been bent: a copy of the credentials has been posted to the Foreign Office, and Rifaa has paid his first informal call on Joseph Godber, the Minister of State.

Rifaa, who lost his Cabinet seat when Sadat became President, was close to the free officers who overthrew Farouk in 1952. He is something of a left-wing theorist, with a background in propaganda. During the June War, he supervised popular resistance in the Suez Canal region with a view to providing cover for withdrawing military units.

The highlight of his diplomatic career has been to lead the Egyptian delegation to Ho Chi Minh's funeral.

Papal quest

CAUTIOUS welcome in Italy for "Hadrian VII." Peter Luke's play about the English Pope who is receiving his first performance there. Notices have been generally good, even from "L'Osservatore Romano."

The Vatican paper's critic has, though, shot up the popular critical theory that Hadrian is a forerunner of Pope John XXIII. "This Hadrian, a little queer in some of his viewpoints, a chain smoker, a refined bookish man—we cannot even dream of comparing him to

Pope John, a man who was ahead of his times but also a good and saintly pope."

Now, while he was Pope, John XXIII was never seen smoking, though he was in postwar days when he was a diplomat in Paris. "L'Osservatore" writes: "We do not think that one should be scandalised by seeing a pope smoke on stage, though some will find it unsuitable."

Walk in

THE West German porcelain manufacturer, Philip Rosenthal, who is parliamentary state secretary in Karl Schiller's economics ministry, is back in the throes of the dollar crisis having just completed a walk from his home at Seib in Bavaria to Rome.

The hike of about 1,500 miles took him seven years. He did it in none too easy stages, beginning each stage where he had left off. He was never alone; sometimes accompanied by his Scottish born wife, sometimes by friends, across rivers and mountains to avoid the roads.

Rosenthal, who has dual German/British nationality, was at Oxford and before that at school with Ted Heath. He says the worst part of the Roma hike was the last 20 kilometres, in the traffic. He had a wash and brush up and an audience of the Pope before returning to Bonn, by air.

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

The two-tier totem

Anthony Harris explains how it works
(and how it doesn't)

WITH infinite distaste, the Bundesbank began to make preparation yesterday to run a two-tier currency market. They could read the Brussels leaves as well as the next expert, and clearly they had been warned that this might be the price of an EEC solution to the currency crisis.

There is no similar pressure on the Bank of England, but the Old Lady, unlike the Bundesbank, has a pretty comprehensive armoury of exchange control powers. There is no technical reason why we should not have a two-tier market in London if Mr Barber decided that this was the proper European thing to do. Indeed, in the period just after the war, the bank ran a market with many tiers as there are currencies. It would be relatively easy to run one market for current payments on trade and another for capital movements (not to mention separate markets for white fish settlements and transactions in greasy wool futures, if anyone decides that would help the European cause). The point is not whether it can be done, but what good it would do.

First, what is a two-tier market? It consists broadly of one currency market in which the central bank will intervene to keep the exchange rate within agreed limits — the system to which we are accustomed in this country. There is a second in which parities are settled by supply in demand. This is not to say that the central bank will never intervene in such a market, but that it is not under any compulsion to do so. If

foreigners want to buy more of the local currency than the central bank wishes to sell, it goes the price and, contrariwise, as Humphrey Dumpty put it. This is floating, as practised by Bonn since May.

The essential problem is to keep these markets separate — to make it clear who can deal in which. Otherwise someone will make a cheery living buying dollars cheap in the free market and selling them dear in the supported market. Like the Mexican in the story, the degree of separation will depend on how high a wall of assets or credits you are prepared to build.

The only country to have run such a system for any time is Belgium, and they have used two systems, which I will christen "ticket holders only" and "apartheid".

The ticket holders only system, which ruled in Brussels until May 10 this year, meant that bona fide traders and direct investors in or out (in short, anyone who could prove that they wanted money to pay for goods or services, not just to switch currencies) was allowed to trade in the "official" supported market.

The currencies back to repay the loans—although of course they may have to pay rather than receive—of a different exchange rate if a supported two-tier market has not been established by then. The aim of the Bank's measure is to stop the exchange market crisis interfering with international trade. Normally borrowing of foreign currencies is only allowed for investment purposes. Yesterday, however, there appeared to be few companies urgently requiring foreign exchange, and for the time being it looks as if the dealing profits of merchant banks are going to be the worst sufferers as a result of the closed exchange markets.

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They could deal in the free market if they chose. So all that was needed was a checking system to examine the credentials of those trading. We already have such a system in London as part of the exchange control system. No administrative problem.

Since the German float, however, and the Belgian attempt to perform the European split, the regulation has been changed to what I call apartheid. Traders must deal in the official market, as if they were Frenchmen; those moving capital, as before, must deal in the floating market, as if they were Germans. This has involved much heavier policing. Indeed, despairing of the task of running a "ticket" for the free market at which all entrants would have to prove that they were not disguised traders, the Belgians have required that all traders must show that they have some deals in the official market equal to their foreign trade settlements. It's as bad as collecting taxes.

How have these systems worked? If the limited objective is to prevent the kind of flood of money which has at times swept in or out of the central banks in Frankfurt, London, and Tokyo, pretty well. If the aim is to have a currency which is fixed in parity for trade purposes and floating for other purposes, pretty badly.

As a flood barrier, even the entry-ticket system works quite well. Let us assume—and it is in line with recent experience—that the pound is thought likely to rise, and the funds are flowing in. Then it will pay importers to buy their currency cheap in the free market, while exporters sell their earnings in the official market.

The official market becomes sellers-only, so the central bank does have to finance an inflow. But the maximum size of that inflow is the size of export earnings—say £1,000 million a month including invisibles. That would be at faster rates than we have ever experienced over a period in this country—it is about the size of the inflow in the first three months of this year. But it would prevent the kind of thing that happened in Frankfurt in May.

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when £1,000 millions worth of dollars came in in a single hour.

The apartheid system would in theory be far more restrictive. But in fact, as we have seen in the past in this country, trade accounts are very elastic when a currency is under suspicion. People are eager to settle debts in a currency which may become dearer or where interest rates are high, relative to settle debts which may become cheaper or where credit is cheap. This process of "leads and lags" can move enormous sums of money.

So again there can be big flows in or out even if trade is balanced and a two-tier market rigidly policed. And of course there always are leakages—sham transactions to enable people to deal in the "wrong" market, arbitrating through the forward market, and so on.

So the effect of the whole cumbersome apparatus is simply to prevent tidal waves of currency. And the interesting thing in the Belgian experience is that the gap in exchange rate

between the official and free markets has always been remarkably narrow. Since May the free-market rate has indeed been above the official ceiling—but the official rate was on the ceiling, and the gap was still not large. This suggests that leakage between the two markets, which would tend to equalise exchange rates, has remained large, in spite of fierce rules and 2,000 administrators, or else that the whole exercise was unnecessary.

In short, experience suggests that there is no magic in split markets which prevents funds flowing in response to speculation or interest rate differentials, though it can slow the flow, and nothing to combine the merits of floating (where market judgment and arbitrage speculative interest and fixed rate (which offer stability as long as no one thinks the official rate is likely to be exceeded). Indeed, while Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, has proposed this effort to square the circle, his Commission counterpart, M. Raymond Barre, has wisely proposed that official exchange rates outside the EEC should be more flexible to avoid overloading the whole cumbersome apparatus.

Should we join this largely pointless game? Economists say "yes." It is simply to be hoped that the Bank of England will not take its policing duties in this case so seriously as to attempt to restrict the financial gamut in the world.

Meanwhile, the heavy Japanese purchasing at a time when most markets are closed, coming on top of the massive official buying in Zurich and London last week, has led to an international dollar scarcity, and the dollar rose a little against many European currencies in New York trading.

If any more supplies appear, Japan is still ready to buy them, according to a further official expression of determination to maintain the present parity.

It seems clear that the Japanese, like the French, are determined to sell revaluation dearly: it was learned in Tokyo that the brief for the Japanese negotiators when a senior official from Washington arrives in Tokyo will be to discover the terms on which the US will rescind its import levy. What Tokyo will not do is to pile a revaluation on top of the levy to make its exports to the US hopelessly over-priced.

At the same time the company has actually reduced its US expenses ratio from 29.8 per cent to 28.7 per cent. This comes from increased mechanisation and an increasing emphasis on direct billing. By cutting out the insurance broker and going straight to the customer the company can substantially reduce its overheads.

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Uneasy peace over Pickard

By JOHN COYNE

PEACE ostensibly broke out at Trust House-Forte yesterday following a boardroom meeting at which Sir Charles Forte was installed as caretaker managing director and chief executive.

The meeting took place following recommendations put forward last week by the Trust House-Forte Council on ways of breaking the boardroom impasse which had arisen in the fight to sack Mr Michael Pickard as managing director.

The chairman, Lord Crowther, announcing the appointment last night, said Sir Charles would exercise the function of group managing director pending the appointment of a permanent group managing director. Mr Michael Matthews, was appointed joint deputy managing director in place of Mr Eric Hartwell who has volunteered to relinquish that office in order to facilitate these arrangements.

Mr Michael Pickard attended the board meeting, and remains a director, in spite of expectations of an attempt to oust him from the board completely.

Sir Charles Forte had "no further comment to make" last night, and a spokesman explained that the words of the statement had been chosen with great care and had been agreed by all the directors.

However, it is something of a breakthrough after all the rancour on both sides of the Forte and Trust House's campaign, that an ex-Trust House man, Mr Matthews, has been appointed joint managing director. This is thought to have smoothed the path to compromise considerably.

There may be more behind-the-scenes negotiations before the board settles down as an integrated body again, however. The council's recommendations are believed to have included the complete removal of Sir Charles Forte and Mr Pickard from the board.

The whole trouble blew up following the publication of the interim report from the Department of Trade inspectors on the affairs of Pergamon and International Learning Systems Corporation which levelled criticisms at Mr Pickard. This was thought to have been merely the spark which kindled an already growing antipathy between Sir Charles Forte and Mr Pickard.

We have yet to read the final report from the Department of Trade, expected any time now.

King Resources Co. said it is in the best interests "of all parties associated with the company" that it acquiesce to the proposals for reorganisation under Chapter 10 of the Bankruptcy Act filed by trade creditors on August 14 in Dallas.

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, yesterday denied that entry into the Common Market would hamper the Government's ability to pursue effective regional policies in high unemployment areas like Merseyside.

He was replying to a letter from Mr Eric Heffer (Lab., Liverpool Walton) who wanted clarification of reports from Brussels that the European Commission was proposing to abolish investment incentive schemes and replace them with investment grants with a ceiling of 20 per cent in so called "central" areas, which could include Merseyside. At present Merseyside has development area status.

Sir John, in a letter to Mr Heffer, says there has been no suggestion that Britain's tax-related incentive scheme would have to be replaced by a cash grant system. He said that the 30 per cent ceiling, which forms part of the EEC Commission's proposals (which have not yet been passed by the Council of Ministers) related to regional aids as a proportion of the whole cost of a project, including plant, buildings and land.

Although Sir John emphasises that EEC entry would not hamper regional policy, he did not explicitly reprieve Merseyside.

BP begins Shell break

GM raises its offer for Truman

By BRIAN WHITE

Grand Metropolitan Hotels has added another 15 to the value of its offer for Truman Hanbury Buxton, a last-minute effort to snatch control of the London brewing group from the grasp of Watney Mann.

At the end of a day of intense stock market activity by both companies, Watney Mann claimed the support of some 40 per cent of Truman shares. But Grand Met, with 33 per cent in the bag, gained the initiative, as it added its fifth lucrative twist to the struggle for control of the company's shares with a new offer worth 453p a share.

The new offer is not unexpected given the even balance of the two parties at this late stage in the game. An offer made necessary under Rule 31 of the Takeover Code by the fact that Grand Met has been buying in the market at prices above its previous offer. Similar terms have, therefore, to be offered to all shareholders.

The 15p is regarded by Grand Met as a liberal interpretation of Rule 31 and will be added to its existing terms if its offer is declared unconditional on August 23. If the offer is declared unconditional at that date, Grand Met say that they will still comply with Rule 31 "although this may not necessarily mean 15p of additional consideration."

The letter to shareholders from Grand Met says "even adopting the basis of valuation which Watney Mann appears to have used in respect of securities for which no quotation exists, the approximate values of Watney Mann's alternative offer are now no more than 460p and 457p."

"If you accept the Grand Metropolitan offer without delay to enable it to be declared unconditional on August 23, you will receive an investment of superior quality worth 453p and need incur no immediate liability to capital gains tax."

Both companies were buying

on the stock market yesterday with one big shareholder apparently splitting his holdings in the middle in order to show favour to either party.

The improved Grand Met offer will arrive on shareholders' doormats at the same time as one from the Watney faction on the Truman board, some of whose arguments on the value of offers have been overtaken by events. The directors claim that earlier statements on the value of redundancies that would be a Watney take-over, were "materially over-stated."

Cuts in the Truman labour force of 25-30 per cent have been expected if Watney wins control and this has led the trade union to swing solidly behind Grand Met bid. But the Watney directors make a more optimistic assessment on the basis of detailed rationalisation plans outlined by Watneys.

"The split on the board has altered the majority's sense of fair play and the doctors which sets out the four directors' reasons for supporting Watney offer is being paid by Trumans.

On the commercial advantages of Watneys, the directors say that a merger will give greater opportunities for expansion and savings, and therefore additional profit improvement.

Watney's shares continued to demand yesterday and it is up to 122½. There have been rumours that Watney might soon be the subject of a takeover bid. The chairman, Michael Webster said yesterday: "I have no knowledge of any new predator."

Parity changes may affect oil prices

By PETER HILLMORE

Any reductions in the parity of the dollar against currencies of other industrial nations is likely to bring demands from oil producing states for offsetting increases in oil tax and royalty payments. But it is by no means certain that the producing countries would be successful in such a move, according to oil industry officials.

This could well lead to another confrontation between the producing countries and the oil companies. In the past six months, major price agreements have been concluded between the two sides, and at present a precarious stability is in force.

Whether the producer governments would be successful in securing such demands, whether such increases in royalty payments would prompt another round of refined-petroleum product price increases is uncertain. Vienna, the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) whose members control 92 per cent of the world's oil exports, declined to comment.

The organisation adopted resolution at Caracas, Venezuela, last December stating that in case of changes in the price of oil, the major industrialised countries which would be adversely affected on the one hand, and the oil producing countries which would be advantaged on the other, should adjust prices to reflect changes.

Bank bends loan rules to aid trade

ALTHOUGH London's foreign exchange market remained closed yesterday and continues closed today, the Bank of England has announced measures to help any companies that may be embarrassed by the closure.

British residents, who urgently need foreign currencies to pay non-residents are temporarily to be allowed to borrow the exchange from banks to meet their debts. The borrowings can be for any amount and are intended merely to be short-term loans to tide companies over until the foreign exchange markets reopen.

Then borrowers can buy

the currencies back to repay the loans—although of course they may have to pay rather than receive—of a different exchange rate if a supported two-tier market has not been established by then.

The aim of the Bank's measure is to stop the exchange market crisis interfering with international trade. Normally borrowing of foreign currencies is only allowed for investment purposes. Yesterday, however, there appeared to be few companies urgently requiring foreign exchange, and for the time being it looks as if the dealing profits of merchant banks are going to be the worst sufferers as a result of the closed exchange markets.

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Closure rumours hit Tokyo stocks

By our Financial Staff

A new panic was provoked on the Tokyo stock market by rumours that the authorities might close the market altogether. The wave of selling has caused chaos in dealing, as well as depressing the index by a further 127 points to 2,200 yesterday. Later, however, it was announced that the market will remain open.

On the currency market the Bank of Japan bought another \$600 million in the morning, bringing its take for the week to \$2,300 million, before a ban on dollar borrowing by Japanese banks was announced. This brought spot trading to a virtual halt, both in Tokyo and New York later. There is no present market in the yen.

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raise ffer trum Elastoplast firm pay more after profit gain

th and Nephew Associated
panies, the toiletries and
laceuticals group, which
ticularly well known for
stoplast product, is pay-
n interim dividend of 6
cent, against 5 per cent
last year, out of a modest
profit increase.

up from £21.5 million
£36 million in sales has
an operating profit of
£3.4 million, against just
£3 million last time.
ing a much lower contri-
of £98,000 (£288,000)
associated companies, pre-
fit has increased from
million to £3.5 million.
the partly to the Galat-
tics acquisition, sales
ed by 20.2 per cent.
is 11.1 per cent. Operat-
ing is up by 13.9 per
cent and the pre-tax profit
by 10.1 per cent.

ditions the adverse
being
ter by British-Tissot
sulted in a substantial
in the income from
ed companies.

Move benefits in Pifco final

"Pifco Holdings which mar-
kets a range of electrical appli-
ances is paying five points in
from higher profits. A final
dividend of 40 per cent makes
a total of 50 per cent against
45 per cent.

Pre-tax profit moved up
from £388,244 to £455,166 in
1970-1 and the new dividend rate
is covered 2.5 times. In advance
of the full accounts it appears
that the group has successfully
tackled the costs problem and
that benefits have flowed from
the move of the central admin-
istration to Faislowth.

Steel Group total rises

Profits of the Steel Group,
the Sunderland based crane and
excavator concern, raced ahead
in the year to end March and
the dividend is being raised by
five points, a final of 15 per
cent for 1970-1, against 22 1/2
per cent.

Pre-tax profit leaped by 55
per cent from £2.16 million to
£3.35 million last year and the
directors give shareholders a

Company news briefs

ess changes
ould Fairfield, has been
a director of Royal
er. He is deputy chair-
British Insulated Call-
bles.

Final results
C. Baker and Co (Wholesalers):
No dividend (same). Group net
loss £11,236 (loss £4,356).
Nagham Property Trust: Pre-
tax profit £181,599 (£153,753). Div-
idend of 7 1/2 per cent already paid (5
per cent).
Philip Kneib: 10 per cent
dividend (15 per cent).
Pre-tax profit £37,842 (£15,217).
W. G. Allen and Sons (Tipton):
5 per cent making 15 per cent
(same). One-for-ten scrip issue
proposed. Expected to maintain
dividend on increased capital. Pre-
tax profit £316,295 (£212,090) after
loss of £38,465 (loss £59,140) on
engineering and mechanical
handing.
Acorn Securities: 10 per cent
(9.5 per cent).

in results
al Funds Investment
Gross revenue for half
Jan. 15 £130,720 (£190,738).
er cent, (same) already
d City: 3 1/2 per cent on
ased by one-for-ten scrip
ame on old cap). Group
profit for 6 months to
£305,328 (£238,090).
and Fisher: 6 per cent
(cent). Pre-tax profit
£103,510. While rate

Royal Insurance

RIM DIVIDEND
directors have declared an interim dividend of 5.5p
interim 5p) per 25p stock unit, less income tax, to be
on 19th November 1971. The Register of Stockholders
be closed from 20th October to 27th October inclusive.

VW prices to rise by 3pc

Volkswagenwerk AG is about
to announce price increases for
its vehicles averaging a little
under 3 per cent. Industry
sources said yesterday.

	6 mths. to 6 mths. to	30.6.71	30.6.70	Year 1970
REAL INSURANCE:				
sums written	229.2	200.4	405.4	
REWRITING RESULT:				
U.S.A.	-1.8	-3.0	-4.5	
elsewhere	5.8	2.6	3.2	
total	4.0	-0.4	-1.3	
term insurance profits	0.6	0.6	1.3	
management income	15.9	14.4	30.4	
total profit before tax	20.5	14.6	30.3	
be operating ratios for U.S.A. are:				
s as percentage of earned				
remittances	71.5	71.3	70.7	
uses as percentage of				
ritten premiums	28.7	29.8	30.4	
rating ratio	100.2	101.1	101.1	

sed on rates of exchange ruling at 30th June 1971.

REWRITING RESULT
the first half of 1971 there was an improvement of
million over the corresponding period of 1970. Apart
Australia, where the result was slightly worse, the
ience was better in all areas.

...But Chrysler stays same

Chrysler Corp. of the US is
to sell its 1972 cars at 1971
prices during the 90-day price-
freeze set by President Nixon.
following similar moves by
Ford and General Motors.

Chrysler had said previously
its 1972 prices would be "in
the same area" as the 4.5 per
cent sticker price boost that
General Motors had announced.

Output of electronic goods increases

Britain produced electronic
equipment worth 7 per cent
more in the first quarter of this
year than in the same period of
1970.

But exports dropped by 6 per
cent according to provisional
figures released today by the
Trade and Industry Department.
Total output, which includes re-
search and development, was
worth £173 million in the first
quarter of 1971, compared with
£162 million last year.

These figures include exports
worth £57 million this year,
compared with £61 million in
1970.

The latest first quarter export
figure is below last year's quar-
terly average. The level of
orders on hand has also dropped
steadily since a peak in mid-
1970.

Orders for computers ac-
counted for £195 million of the
total, and £38 million worth
were for export.

Last week, Department of
Trade statistics showed a massive
drop in new orders in the first
quarter of 1971.

Cavenham wins 50 pc

Cavenham, the foods group
run by Mr Jimmy Goldsmith,
officially announced last night
that it had obtained over 50 per
cent of the Bovril equity and
declared its offer unconditional.

At the same time a spokes-
man for Hill Samuel, merchant
bankers to Rowntree Mackin-
tosh, the rival bidders, said that
a statement will be issued today
saying that their offer for
Bovril has been allowed to
lapse. "But it is only a for-
mality," he added.

Some are associated with the
facts of life of being small and
would require public subsidies
of one form or another if they
were to be removed. For
example, transaction costs are
proportionately higher for small
loans and at the longer end of
the market very much higher.
Similarly it is relatively more
expensive to keep small firms
informed about the financial
facilities available to them and
for small firms themselves to
inform potential lenders about

Why small firms need help in finding funds

By Brian White

A CENTRAL AGENCY should
be established by the Govern-
ment to provide information
and education in small firms on
financial problems, according to
a report by the Economists
Advisory Group. While it sees
no need for new financial insti-
tutions for small firms, it says
there is a general inadequacy
of information available to
them on financial and related
matters.

The report, "Financial facilities
for Small Firms," which
has been prepared for the
Bolton Committee of Inquiry,
says the central agency should
have two broad functions:

1. The education of managers
in techniques for evaluating
their development proposals and
in such matters as keeping up-
to-date financial records and
making cash flow projections.

2. The collection and dis-
semination of information about
the available sources of finance
and the extent of its supply,
and in particular improving the
knowledge of accountants and
solicitors, who advise the small
businessman.

The central conclusion of the
economists is that there is no
single major defect in financial
facilities for small firms that
calls for radical action. But
they add that their evidence
shows that small firms are at
a relative disadvantage to large
firms in a number of significant
ways that relate to financing.

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would require public subsidies
of one form or another if they
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Similarly it is relatively more
expensive to keep small firms
informed about the financial
facilities available to them and
for small firms themselves to
inform potential lenders about

their actual and prospective
financial performance.

Small firms also suffer as a
result of the unintended effects
of public policies adopted for
reasons which have nothing to
do with them. The report cites
the official "ceilings" on lend-
ing where the overwhelming
weight of evidence was that the
ceilings operate differentially
against small firms and, in addi-
tion, hold back innovation in
financial facilities that would
increase the flow of capital to
them.

There was also a general con-
sensus that the present com-
pany rules make it hard for
small firms to retain profits,
which restricts access to
finance for growth both from
internal sources and from ex-
ternal borrowing generally.

On a broader and less easily
identifiable level, the report
says present levels of direct
taxation are widely believed to
reduce the supply of private
non-institutional venture capital
which is thought to have been
significant for the growth of
small firms in the past.

The economists take a critical
look at the conventions of
financial institutions. "We have
been impressed," they say,
with the very narrow differ-
ential customarily charged on
smaller as against larger loans
which seems to reflect neither
higher costs nor greater risks."

But they feel it would be to the
advantage of small firms if they
were given more opportunity of
paying the appropriate rate for
a loan rather than being refused
 outright at some pre-determined
lower rate.

To some extent this inflexi-
bility of rates of interest is a
sign of methods of risk assess-
ment that seem in many cases
rudimentary and which might,
with commercial advantage, be
improved.

The lower limit set by insur-
ance companies and pension

funds for mortgages is seen in
the report as unnecessarily high
and the valuation of properties
unduly conservative. A slight
relaxation here, the report says,
would release a useful flow of
funds in a part of the market
where there is a demand from
good small firms.

The economists also turn
their critical attention to the
Stock Exchange and say that
the new rules of the federation
governing the minimum size of
an issue for quotation may un-
duly limit the prospects of a
small-firm going public and that
restrictions on advertising limit
the knowledge of facilities
available.

The idea of a second market
in the securities of small firms
is examined, and dismissed, by
the report. An over-the-counter
market that would business the
savings and the gambling propen-
sities of the man in the street
to supply venture capital
is attractive at first sight, the
report says, but it would seem
to face insuperable difficulties.

A number of regional studies
were conducted for the report
in order to determine if there
are any marked differences in
financial facilities between
different parts of the country.
In all the regions studied there
was fairly widespread feeling
about what was regarded as the
dominance of London.

The report concludes that the
policies of all the major
financial institutions are similar
in all parts of the country. But
even given common policies, the
distribution of lending would
be determined by many other
influences including industrial
structure and the extent to
which firms operating in more
than one locality raise finance
centrally or locally.

"Financial Facilities for
Small Firms." A study by the
Economists Advisory Group,
directed by Dennis Lees;
HMSO, £2.15.

MARKET REPORT Buying returns with optimism

Although London stock mar-
kets continued to reflect uncer-
tainty about the current
monetary crisis most leaders
closed better following a useful
demand that developed mostly
in the afternoon session. By the
close the FT index was up 2.4
at 405.1.

This arose partly from opti-
mism over the EEC meeting in
Brussels, and the increasing
number of world trading centres
reopening after the enforced
closure.

Apart from the leaders, most
sections closed mixed with an
easier bias. Trading remained
quiet, and many investors pre-
ferred to wait Wall Street's
performance after Wednesday's
profit-taking, before committing
themselves.

Glits reversed their recent
advance with falls of 1/2 to 1/4
at first, but buyers returned and
by the close most stocks had
rallied to show 1/2 net rises.

Industrial leaders often put
on 3 to 7p. Although below the
best, ICI were prominent, 5p
up at 320p. Most engineering
and motors lost ground, but
Thorn "A" were a bright
feature among electricals, 7p up
at 403p on the fresh rise in
colour TV sales.

After a dull start, stores
picked up to finish better on
balance. In quietly mixed
textiles, A. and S. Henry
soared 14p to 70p, anticipating
a bid battle following the
United Drapery Stores offer.

Elsewhere on the bid front,
Truman improved 3 to 4 1/2p
ahead of an expected statement
from Watney, 4p better at
122 1/2p. Lines Brothers, 2 1/2p down
at 4p, were an outstanding weak
feature on the decision to liqui-
date. Gallaher who have with-
drawn their 25 million rescue
plan, closed 4p down at 124.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TRUMAN SHAREHOLDERS

Accept the GRAND METROPOLITAN offer today
and follow the advice of your Chairman, your Board
and your Company's Financial Advisers.

If our offer is declared unconditional on 23rd August, 1971 you
will receive not only the value of our increased offer but also 15p of
additional consideration making a total of about 453p for
each of your shares.

Send in your acceptance at once because Grand Metropolitan's
increased offer will not necessarily go ahead on this basis unless
sufficient acceptances are received by 23rd August, 1971.

GRAND METROPOLITAN IS A SOUNDER AND MORE DYNAMIC INVESTMENT

An investment in Ordinary Shares of Grand Metropolitan has multiplied
nearly five times since October 1964 during which time an investment
in Ordinary Shares of Watney Mann has little more than held its value.

Grand Metropolitan is determined to expand Truman
and to avoid redundancies.

Accept the Grand Metropolitan offer and entrust your capital to management
which has already demonstrated its ability.

Ignore the Watney Mann offer and any letter you
may receive from the dissenting Truman directors.
Nothing they can say alters the basic fact—
GRAND METROPOLITAN'S IS THE BETTER OFFER.

Grand Metropolitan's offer closes on 23rd August, 1971.

This advertisement is addressed to Ordinary Shareholders of Truman Hanbury Buxton & Co. Limited and is issued by S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited. A duly authorised Committee of the Board of Grand Metropolitan Hotels Limited has considered all statements of fact and opinion contained herein and accepts individually and collectively responsibility therefor.

Invisible record for UK shipping

United Kingdom owned and registered ships set a new record in invisible earnings last year, the Chamber of Shipping of the UK said yesterday.

They contributed an estimated £380 millions net to the balance of payments—£380 millions more than the previous best in 1969. The net contribution of UK ships has more than doubled since 1966, when it stood at £183 millions.

Shippers to the Far East were warned yesterday to expect a big increase in freight charges in January.

The Far Eastern Freight Conference said that the increase, in general freight rates, would be "substantially higher" than the 10 per cent imposed last February. The shipping lines in the conference were unable to absorb spiralling costs indefinitely.

Peak colour TV output

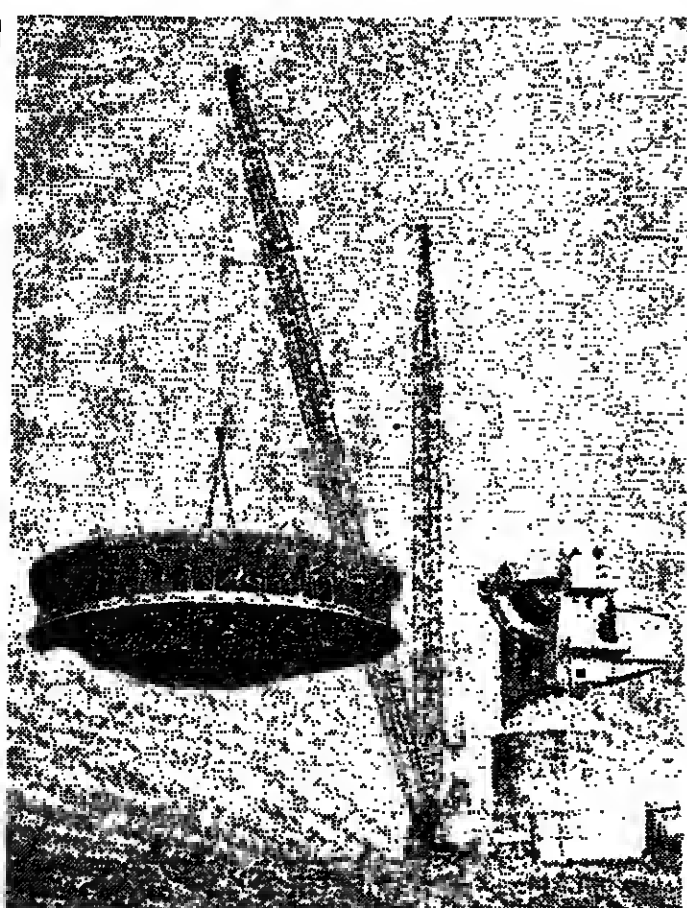
Makers delivered a record 69,000 colour television sets during July—the month in which the mini-budget swept away HP restrictions.

This was the highest monthly total yet, and compared with 47,000 in June, the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association said yesterday.

Black and white set deliveries jumped from 90,000 in June to 110,000 last month.

Tom Martin

After Wednesday's announcement of the interim results of Tom Martin, the company's shares fell 11p to 75p and not 65p as we said.



Japan to ask for exemption

The Japanese steel industry will soon ask the United States to exempt imports of Japanese steel from the new US 10 per cent import surcharge.

Shigeo Nagano, chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., said. He said the voluntary steel import agreement concluded between the US State Department, the Japanese steel industry and European Communities steel producers should be treated as a government-level agreement.

President Nixon said imports covered by such agreements would be exempt from the surtax.

Stabilised only by seven guy lines a Guy Derrick crane makes a 75-ton lift to place a 97ft. diameter steerable communications antennae on top of its 70ft. tower near Bude, Cornwall

Fairey in takeover

The Fairey engineering group is buying out two offshoots of Avimo, the London-based concern currently being taken over by United Scientific Holdings, for more than £200,000.

The deal, which leaves Avimo free to concentrate on production of optical and electronic instruments, sees the sale of Mayflower Automotive Products and Avimo Telecommunications.

AB Engineering maintains profitable trade

Associated British Engineering, the Glasgow-based marine specialist, which moved into the black in 1970-1 with a trading profit of £17,000, against a loss of £49,000 in the previous year, is still on the upgrade.

At the annual meeting yesterday, Mr Robin Keir Watson, the chairman, reported that the group had been trading at a profit in the new financial year and that the order book (now £2.7 millions) had continued to grow. He added that this meant the company had a sound basis of trading over the two years ahead.

British Polar Engines, the largest of the group's subsidiaries, is now not only providing engines for ships, but is selling units to the GPO. It is currently negotiating with a national authority on a possible bulk purchase of its stand-by generating units.

The shares of both classes of capital remain out of the dividend list, but Mr Keir Watson said yesterday that the position of the preference shareholders would be considered in the light of the first six months' trading in the current year.

Unigate expects earnings rise

Sir James Barker, the chairman of Unigate, the milk and dairy products group, looks for higher profits this year, but following the CBI's initiative "and in the national interest," the board will do its best to hold back price increases.

"Thus to a very real extent," Sir James says, "the results will depend on whether wage and cost inflation can be contained."

In the view of the board the opportunities for British cheese and dairy produce in the company's own markets and on the

Continent will develop rapidly if Britain joins the Common Market. Sir James "knows of no other company which is as well placed to take advantage of these opportunities."

Barclays DCO to change name

Full details of the scheme of arrangement under which Barclays Bank will acquire 43.5 per cent of the ordinary stock of Barclays Bank DCO not already owned was sent yesterday. It is now proposed to change the name of DCO to Barclays Bank International.

A little more from C. Dewandre

Clayton Dewandre Holdings, the vehicle equipment manufacturer, is raising its interim dividend from 8 per cent to 8½ per cent. Profit increased from £901,276 to £932,787 in the six months to June 30 before charging £358,000 (£358,000) for tax.

The directors report that the order books remain satisfactory and that the level of sales continues to be above that of the comparable period of 1970.

Howden Group set for growth

In his first review since becoming chairman of the Howden Group, Mr David Nicholson says the fundamental changes that have taken place in the past year mean the company is well placed to move ahead again. In his view the present high level of orders should provide satisfactory margins. With the benefits of the recent reorganisation beginning to show, Mr Nicholson expects a further improvement in the current year.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 20
Settlement: September 1

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

Avon	100.00	100.00
Barclays	100.00	100.00
British	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Commercial	100.00	100.00
Edinburgh	100.00	100.00
Foreign	100.00	100.00
General	100.00	100.00
Industrial	100.00	100.00
Investment	100.00	100.00
Life	100.00	100.00
Local	100.00	100.00
Marine	100.00	100.00
North	100.00	100.00
Overseas	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00
Science	100.00	100.00
South	100.00	100.00
Stock	100.00	100.00
Trust	100.00	100.00
Value	100.00	100.00
Windsor	100.00	100.00

CORPS & BOARDS

Admiralty	100.00	100.00
Army	100.00	100.00
Bank	100.00	100.00
Board	100.00	100.00
British	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Commercial	100.00	100.00
Edinburgh	100.00	100.00
Foreign	100.00	100.00
General	100.00	100.00
Industrial	100.00	100.00
Investment	100.00	100.00
Life	100.00	100.00
Local	100.00	100.00
Marine	100.00	100.00
North	100.00	100.00
Overseas	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00
Science	100.00	100.00
South	100.00	100.00
Stock	100.00	100.00
Trust	100.00	100.00
Value	100.00	100.00
Windsor	100.00	100.00

FOREIGN

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
Fr	100.00	100.00
Ger	100.00	100.00
Gr	100.00	100.00
Ind	100.00	100.00
Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

DOMINION & COLONIAL

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
Fr	100.00	100.00
Ger	100.00	100.00
Gr	100.00	100.00
Ind	100.00	100.00
Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
Fr	100.00	100.00
Ger	100.00	100.00
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Ind	100.00	100.00
Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

BANKS & HP

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
Fr	100.00	100.00
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Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

ELECTRICAL & RADIO

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
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Ger	100.00	100.00
Gr	100.00	100.00
Ind	100.00	100.00
Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
Fr	100.00	100.00
Ger	100.00	100.00
Gr	100.00	100.00
Ind	100.00	100.00
Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

BIRMINGHAM

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
Fr	100.00	100.00
Ger	100.00	100.00
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Ind	100.00	100.00
Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

AND NORTHERN

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
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Ger	100.00	100.00
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Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

UNIT TRUSTS

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
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Ger	100.00	100.00
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Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00
Sw	100.00	100.00
Swi	100.00	100.00
Uk	100.00	100.00
US	100.00	100.00

INSURANCE

Am	100.00	100.00
Arg	100.00	100.00
Aus	100.00	100.00
Bel	100.00	100.00
Can	100.00	100.00
Den	100.00	100.00
Fin	100.00	100.00
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Ital	100.00	100.00
Jap	100.00	100.00
Neth	100.00	100.00
Nor	100.00	100.00
Port	100.00	100.00</

'Time to outlaw the cheats of football'

Allen Wade

ately putting up one's hands to catch the ball, to refuse to go back ten yards for a free kick or to let a player deliberately cheat is cheating.

But the main problem is to protect the skilled player. Where this is done, and the intimidation is removed, from football, the game can develop. But it must develop to a way in which skill will predominate. It is not one of the ways in which it could. One can go only so far in the direction of physical challenge, the following are the stages:

1. We can have total and complete physical challenge beyond that which we can handle.

2. We can say we will not have physical challenge beyond that which we can handle.

3. We can say we have too much, the pressures are too great. Football has to make up its mind which

Wade says he would like to see every competition won over the next ten years won with style, with poise and composure. He was not a person who admired all that which came out of South America or Europe, but the best had a great deal to offer.

Apart from preaching and coaxing, he feels that there is only one way to combat these problems. That is to say to players in disciplinary situations: "Sorry your attitude to the game is not one we can condone. Therefore, if you want to get involved in intimidation or downright vicious play, then it means suspension for a longer period, or we will put you out of the game for ever if neces-

These are hard things to say, says Wade, but he adds "I have got to be put to clubs that if you condone or deliberately instigate play of this kind, then I'm sorry but we shall take necessary action against officials. Given that they see that this form of endeavour is not in the game's best interest and is unprofitable they will stop. There is no shadow of doubt about that."

"Any manager in any league in England who has an important player who could be suspended for a long period of time will change that player's attitude almost overnight—or at least much quicker than most people think. A lot of rubbish is talked about temperament. That can be controlled in the way every other human characteristic is controlled. Having done this then

we can begin again to let the game flow in a totally creative way."

UNIVERSITIES

University of Liverpool
Department of Surgery

The Department now vacancies for two posts. Any qualified candidate for this post will be unable from September 1, 1977, to be considered for the successful candidate will participate in the Department's research programme in liver and cystic transplantation. Experience in clinical and experimental work in liver and cystic transplantation is desirable but not essential. Candidates should send their curriculum vitae to the University of Liverpool, Department of Surgery, 69-71 Chester Road, Chester, Cheshire, CH1 3TA. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and opportunities to assist with research in the Department of Surgery. Candidates should be suitably qualified for research in liver and cystic transplantation techniques. Initial salary will be £12,500 per annum. Initial salary for Post 2 will be £12,500 per annum. The Council has agreed to pay £12,500 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, The University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Chester, CH1 3TA. Tel: 051 767223 or 051 767224.

University of Sydney
LECTURESHIP IN
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Preference to candidates with training and experience in application of quantitative methods to agricultural economics. Details from Professor K. O. Finlay, School of Agricultural Economics in the University.

Salary range: \$A6,697-\$A9,286 pa.

Applications including curriculum vitae, list of referees and a letter of intent, should be submitted by September 20, 1971, to the Registrar, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia, from whom further information is available. Interest in these conditions of appointment also available from the Australian Agricultural Association of Commonwealth Universities (AAGCU), 14 Condon Street, London WC1H 0PL (Tel. 01-387 3574).

Leeds
POLYTECHNIC
Department of Life
Sciences
Haad of Department:
K. R. Foll, B.Pharm., Ph.D.
(London). F.P.S., M.I.Biol.)
Principal Lecturer in

**Medical Laboratory
Technology**
The successful applicant,
who should have good
academic and professional
qualifications, will be
responsible for the
organisation and academic
development of this
progressive and substantial
section of the Department.
He/She should be
available from the 1st
January, 1972.
Salary (under review)
£2,802 - £3,142 (bar) -
£3,587.
Details and application
forms available from the
Academic Office
Leeds Polytechnic
Calverley Street
Leeds LS1 3HE
Applications should be
submitted to the Academic
Officer.

RACING GUARDIAN

Fourth Gimcrack for David Robinson

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

At York yesterday Mr David Robinson won his third Gimcrack Stakes out of the past four years when the 12-1 chance, Wishing Star, held off the odds-on favourite Philip of Spain by a neck, with the fast finishing Desperate Dee a head away third. Mr Robinson also won the Gimcrack in 1955 with Idle Rocks.

Two years ago, he made his highly controversial speech on how to run a racecourse at the Gimcrack dinner. However, he sold the track—Kempston Park—before he could put his theories into practice, and on this occasion he said he would not be making the speech of the evening at the Gimcrack dinner. Probably there was a false result, for the second favourite Meadow Mint, unbeaten in three races so far, came out of the stalls with such force that his saddle shot towards his neck. This irritated him and he began bump-jumping.

Before they had run a furlong, L. 12-1-7, dismounted. Though Meadow Mint took no part to the race his mount still be judged on his earlier form. Scoff Lewis took a similar response from Philip of Spain and at no time was he going as comfortably as he was last year on Mill Reef.

Momentarily, Philip of Spain took the lead with a hundred yards to go but Wishing Star was

producing the better finishing stride and there was no mistaking the superiority of the winner. Desperate Dee finished very fast and would have won in a few more strides.

There were no excuses for Philip of Spain but he is a big unimpaired horse and he would reach his best until he grows up to his frame. Wishing Star looked magnificent and Frankie Durr rode another brilliant race. He is one of the first offspring of Reform to run and a fine advert for that sire. This was his fourth success. The victories of Wishing Star and Knotty Pino yesterday have again put Mr Robinson in a strong position in the winning owners' table.

After the race, the bookmakers tried to get on with the 2,000 Guineas. They made Sun Prince favourite at 4-1. Second favourite was the unraced Crowned Prince at 11-1. This was the most expensive yearling in the world at £212,000 and makes his debut at Newmarket tomorrow prior to running in the Champagne Stakes.

at the Doncaster St Leger meeting followed by the Grand Critérium at Longchamp. Crowned Prince has been working so well at Newmarket with the other good winning two year olds in the string that there is every confidence of winning. He is the only horse which has so far been backed for next year's Derby. When Ladbroke put him in the string they had constant inquiries and he is now only 7-1.

Mr David Robinson also won the Nunthorpe Sweepstakes generally regarded as a sprint championship with Groom God but the three-year-old was subsequently disqualified and the race awarded to Lester Pigott's mount, Swing Easy.

The replay of the film showed quite clearly that Groom God had gone over towards Swing Easy and had infringed a rule of racing. Wingo Caine rode Groom God instead of Frankie Durr because Lester Pigott had been riding him in previous races and it was thought that Durr might not have got on with the colt.

Personally, if I had a horse not suitable to be ridden by Durr, I wouldn't bother to keep it in training. He has proved this week and often in the past that there is no better rider. Anyway, Green God lost the race, which was lucky for the syndicate owners of Swing Easy, who have just bought the horse.

There were two disappointments in the race, the French-trained, Montmorency, who started favourite but dropped out to finish fourth after covering early speed. Mummy's Pet was never going well and put up his worst performance of the year.

Lester Pigott had won the opening event of the series. He had been allowed to take his chance in the Nunthorpe 1 and quite confident he would win. However, connections settled for the very satisfactory prize of £1,700, half that of the alternative event.

Yesterday's crowd of over 22,000 was 8,000 up on last year. Altogether, over the three-day meeting there were 77,847 paying customers, an increase of 9,793 on last year.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS
Nap — DOUBLEGLOW (245 Tasside). Next best — GALIANO (445 Haydock).

Haydock Park

JACKPOT MAKE ALL SIX WINNERS.
TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.14. TREBLE: 4.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good to firm.

2-15 LYME PARK NURSERY HANDICAP: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £704 (13 runners).
102 (14) 2-15 Little Star (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
103 (14) 2-15 Little Star (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
104 (14) 2-15 Little Star (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11

2-15 WEST LANCASHIRE STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £701 (11 runners).
201 (14) 2-15 West Lancashire Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
202 (14) 2-15 West Lancashire Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
203 (14) 2-15 West Lancashire Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11

3-15 MATTHEW PEACOCK STAKES HANDICAP: 1st; winner £228 (9 runners).
301 (14) 3-15 Matthew Peacock Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
302 (14) 3-15 Matthew Peacock Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
303 (14) 3-15 Matthew Peacock Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11

Teesside

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.45 & 4.45. TREBLE: 3.15, 4.15 & 4.15. GOING: Good.
ALL RACES EXCEPT 3.15 FROM STALLS.

2-45 HARDWICK STAKES: 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £430 (11 runners).
101 (14) 2-45 Hardwick Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
102 (14) 2-45 Hardwick Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
103 (14) 2-45 Hardwick Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11

3-15 THORNTON BELLING STAKES: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £213 (15 runners).
201 (14) 3-15 Thornton Belling Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
202 (14) 3-15 Thornton Belling Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
203 (14) 3-15 Thornton Belling Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11

3-45 PURPLE HEATHER HANDICAP: 1m; winner £445 (10 runners).
301 (14) 3-45 Purple Heather Handicap (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
302 (14) 3-45 Purple Heather Handicap (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
303 (14) 3-45 Purple Heather Handicap (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11

4-15 AUGUST AMATEUR RIDERS STAKES: 21m; winner £250 (17 runners).
401 (14) 4-15 August Amateur Riders Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
402 (14) 4-15 August Amateur Riders Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11
403 (14) 4-15 August Amateur Riders Stakes (D) (D. Robinson) Powney 9-11 F. Durr 10-11

5-15 DEVON AND EXETER: 2.15 (2m 40yd Hds); 1. 50A BURTAK C. (13-1); 2. 50B BURTAK C. (13-1); 3. 50C BURTAK C. (13-1); 4. 50D BURTAK C. (13-1); 5. 50E BURTAK C. (13-1); 6. 50F BURTAK C. (13-1); 7. 50G BURTAK C. (13-1); 8. 50H BURTAK C. (13-1); 9. 50I BURTAK C. (13-1); 10. 50J BURTAK C. (13-1); 11. 50K BURTAK C. (13-1); 12. 50L BURTAK C. (13-1); 13. 50M BURTAK C. (13-1); 14. 50N BURTAK C. (13-1); 15. 50O BURTAK C. (13-1); 16. 50P BURTAK C. (13-1); 17. 50Q BURTAK C. (13-1); 18. 50R BURTAK C. (13-1); 19. 50S BURTAK C. (13-1); 20. 50T BURTAK C. (13-1); 21. 50U BURTAK C. (13-1); 22. 50V BURTAK C. (13-1); 23. 50W BURTAK C. (13-1); 24. 50X BURTAK C. (13-1); 25. 50Y BURTAK C. (13-1); 26. 50Z BURTAK C. (13-1); 27. 50AA BURTAK C. (13-1); 28. 50AB BURTAK C. (13-1); 29. 50AC BURTAK C. (13-1); 30. 50AD BURTAK C. (13-1); 31. 50AE BURTAK C. (13-1); 32. 50AF BURTAK C. (13-1); 33. 50AG BURTAK C. (13-1); 34. 50AH BURTAK C. (13-1); 35. 50AI BURTAK C. (13-1); 36. 50AJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 37. 50AK BURTAK C. (13-1); 38. 50AL BURTAK C. (13-1); 39. 50AM BURTAK C. (13-1); 40. 50AN BURTAK C. (13-1); 41. 50AO BURTAK C. (13-1); 42. 50AP BURTAK C. (13-1); 43. 50AQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 44. 50AR BURTAK C. (13-1); 45. 50AS BURTAK C. (13-1); 46. 50AT BURTAK C. (13-1); 47. 50AU BURTAK C. (13-1); 48. 50AV BURTAK C. (13-1); 49. 50AW BURTAK C. (13-1); 50. 50AX BURTAK C. (13-1); 51. 50AY BURTAK C. (13-1); 52. 50AZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 53. 50BA BURTAK C. (13-1); 54. 50BB BURTAK C. (13-1); 55. 50BC BURTAK C. (13-1); 56. 50BD BURTAK C. (13-1); 57. 50BE BURTAK C. (13-1); 58. 50BF BURTAK C. (13-1); 59. 50BG BURTAK C. (13-1); 60. 50BH BURTAK C. (13-1); 61. 50BI BURTAK C. (13-1); 62. 50BJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 63. 50BK BURTAK C. (13-1); 64. 50BL BURTAK C. (13-1); 65. 50BM BURTAK C. (13-1); 66. 50BN BURTAK C. (13-1); 67. 50BO BURTAK C. (13-1); 68. 50BP BURTAK C. (13-1); 69. 50BQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 70. 50BR BURTAK C. (13-1); 71. 50BS BURTAK C. (13-1); 72. 50BT BURTAK C. (13-1); 73. 50BU BURTAK C. (13-1); 74. 50BV BURTAK C. (13-1); 75. 50BW BURTAK C. (13-1); 76. 50BX BURTAK C. (13-1); 77. 50BY BURTAK C. (13-1); 78. 50BZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 79. 50CA BURTAK C. (13-1); 80. 50CB BURTAK C. (13-1); 81. 50CC BURTAK C. (13-1); 82. 50CD BURTAK C. (13-1); 83. 50CE BURTAK C. (13-1); 84. 50CF BURTAK C. (13-1); 85. 50CG BURTAK C. (13-1); 86. 50CH BURTAK C. (13-1); 87. 50CI BURTAK C. (13-1); 88. 50CJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 89. 50CK BURTAK C. (13-1); 90. 50CL BURTAK C. (13-1); 91. 50CM BURTAK C. (13-1); 92. 50CN BURTAK C. (13-1); 93. 50CO BURTAK C. (13-1); 94. 50CP BURTAK C. (13-1); 95. 50CQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 96. 50CR BURTAK C. (13-1); 97. 50CS BURTAK C. (13-1); 98. 50CT BURTAK C. (13-1); 99. 50CU BURTAK C. (13-1); 100. 50CV BURTAK C. (13-1); 101. 50CW BURTAK C. (13-1); 102. 50CX BURTAK C. (13-1); 103. 50CY BURTAK C. (13-1); 104. 50CZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 105. 50DA BURTAK C. (13-1); 106. 50DB BURTAK C. (13-1); 107. 50DC BURTAK C. (13-1); 108. 50DD BURTAK C. (13-1); 109. 50DE BURTAK C. (13-1); 110. 50DF BURTAK C. (13-1); 111. 50DG BURTAK C. (13-1); 112. 50DH BURTAK C. (13-1); 113. 50DI BURTAK C. (13-1); 114. 50DJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 115. 50DK BURTAK C. (13-1); 116. 50DL BURTAK C. (13-1); 117. 50DM BURTAK C. (13-1); 118. 50DN BURTAK C. (13-1); 119. 50DO BURTAK C. (13-1); 120. 50DP BURTAK C. (13-1); 121. 50DQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 122. 50DR BURTAK C. (13-1); 123. 50DS BURTAK C. (13-1); 124. 50DT BURTAK C. (13-1); 125. 50DU BURTAK C. (13-1); 126. 50DV BURTAK C. (13-1); 127. 50DW BURTAK C. (13-1); 128. 50DX BURTAK C. (13-1); 129. 50DY BURTAK C. (13-1); 130. 50DZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 131. 50EA BURTAK C. (13-1); 132. 50EB BURTAK C. (13-1); 133. 50EC BURTAK C. (13-1); 134. 50ED BURTAK C. (13-1); 135. 50EE BURTAK C. (13-1); 136. 50EF BURTAK C. (13-1); 137. 50EG BURTAK C. (13-1); 138. 50EH BURTAK C. (13-1); 139. 50EI BURTAK C. (13-1); 140. 50EJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 141. 50EK BURTAK C. (13-1); 142. 50EL BURTAK C. (13-1); 143. 50EM BURTAK C. (13-1); 144. 50EN BURTAK C. (13-1); 145. 50EO BURTAK C. (13-1); 146. 50EP BURTAK C. (13-1); 147. 50EQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 148. 50ER BURTAK C. (13-1); 149. 50ES BURTAK C. (13-1); 150. 50ET BURTAK C. (13-1); 151. 50EU BURTAK C. (13-1); 152. 50EV BURTAK C. (13-1); 153. 50EW BURTAK C. (13-1); 154. 50EX BURTAK C. (13-1); 155. 50EY BURTAK C. (13-1); 156. 50EZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 157. 50FA BURTAK C. (13-1); 158. 50FB BURTAK C. (13-1); 159. 50FC BURTAK C. (13-1); 160. 50FD BURTAK C. (13-1); 161. 50FE BURTAK C. (13-1); 162. 50FF BURTAK C. (13-1); 163. 50FG BURTAK C. (13-1); 164. 50FH BURTAK C. (13-1); 165. 50FI BURTAK C. (13-1); 166. 50FJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 167. 50FK BURTAK C. (13-1); 168. 50FL BURTAK C. (13-1); 169. 50FM BURTAK C. (13-1); 170. 50FN BURTAK C. (13-1); 171. 50FO BURTAK C. (13-1); 172. 50FP BURTAK C. (13-1); 173. 50FQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 174. 50FR BURTAK C. (13-1); 175. 50FS BURTAK C. (13-1); 176. 50FT BURTAK C. (13-1); 177. 50FU BURTAK C. (13-1); 178. 50FV BURTAK C. (13-1); 179. 50FW BURTAK C. (13-1); 180. 50FX BURTAK C. (13-1); 181. 50FY BURTAK C. (13-1); 182. 50FZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 183. 50GA BURTAK C. (13-1); 184. 50GB BURTAK C. (13-1); 185. 50GC BURTAK C. (13-1); 186. 50GD BURTAK C. (13-1); 187. 50GE BURTAK C. (13-1); 188. 50GF BURTAK C. (13-1); 189. 50GG BURTAK C. (13-1); 190. 50GH BURTAK C. (13-1); 191. 50GI BURTAK C. (13-1); 192. 50GJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 193. 50GK BURTAK C. (13-1); 194. 50GL BURTAK C. (13-1); 195. 50GM BURTAK C. (13-1); 196. 50GN BURTAK C. (13-1); 197. 50GO BURTAK C. (13-1); 198. 50GP BURTAK C. (13-1); 199. 50GQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 200. 50GR BURTAK C. (13-1); 201. 50GS BURTAK C. (13-1); 202. 50GT BURTAK C. (13-1); 203. 50GU BURTAK C. (13-1); 204. 50GV BURTAK C. (13-1); 205. 50GW BURTAK C. (13-1); 206. 50GX BURTAK C. (13-1); 207. 50GY BURTAK C. (13-1); 208. 50GZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 209. 50HA BURTAK C. (13-1); 210. 50HB BURTAK C. (13-1); 211. 50HC BURTAK C. (13-1); 212. 50HD BURTAK C. (13-1); 213. 50HE BURTAK C. (13-1); 214. 50HF BURTAK C. (13-1); 215. 50HG BURTAK C. (13-1); 216. 50HH BURTAK C. (13-1); 217. 50HI BURTAK C. (13-1); 218. 50HJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 219. 50HK BURTAK C. (13-1); 220. 50HL BURTAK C. (13-1); 221. 50HM BURTAK C. (13-1); 222. 50HN BURTAK C. (13-1); 223. 50HO BURTAK C. (13-1); 224. 50HP BURTAK C. (13-1); 225. 50HQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 226. 50HR BURTAK C. (13-1); 227. 50HS BURTAK C. (13-1); 228. 50HT BURTAK C. (13-1); 229. 50HU BURTAK C. (13-1); 230. 50HV BURTAK C. (13-1); 231. 50HW BURTAK C. (13-1); 232. 50HX BURTAK C. (13-1); 233. 50HY BURTAK C. (13-1); 234. 50HZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 235. 50IA BURTAK C. (13-1); 236. 50IB BURTAK C. (13-1); 237. 50IC BURTAK C. (13-1); 238. 50ID BURTAK C. (13-1); 239. 50IE BURTAK C. (13-1); 240. 50IF BURTAK C. (13-1); 241. 50IG BURTAK C. (13-1); 242. 50IH BURTAK C. (13-1); 243. 50II BURTAK C. (13-1); 244. 50IJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 245. 50IK BURTAK C. (13-1); 246. 50IL BURTAK C. (13-1); 247. 50IM BURTAK C. (13-1); 248. 50IN BURTAK C. (13-1); 249. 50IO BURTAK C. (13-1); 250. 50IP BURTAK C. (13-1); 251. 50IQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 252. 50IR BURTAK C. (13-1); 253. 50IS BURTAK C. (13-1); 254. 50IT BURTAK C. (13-1); 255. 50IU BURTAK C. (13-1); 256. 50IV BURTAK C. (13-1); 257. 50IW BURTAK C. (13-1); 258. 50IX BURTAK C. (13-1); 259. 50IY BURTAK C. (13-1); 260. 50IZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 261. 50JA BURTAK C. (13-1); 262. 50JB BURTAK C. (13-1); 263. 50JC BURTAK C. (13-1); 264. 50JD BURTAK C. (13-1); 265. 50JE BURTAK C. (13-1); 266. 50JF BURTAK C. (13-1); 267. 50JG BURTAK C. (13-1); 268. 50JH BURTAK C. (13-1); 269. 50JI BURTAK C. (13-1); 270. 50JJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 271. 50JK BURTAK C. (13-1); 272. 50JL BURTAK C. (13-1); 273. 50JM BURTAK C. (13-1); 274. 50JN BURTAK C. (13-1); 275. 50JO BURTAK C. (13-1); 276. 50JP BURTAK C. (13-1); 277. 50JQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 278. 50JR BURTAK C. (13-1); 279. 50JS BURTAK C. (13-1); 280. 50JT BURTAK C. (13-1); 281. 50JU BURTAK C. (13-1); 282. 50JV BURTAK C. (13-1); 283. 50JW BURTAK C. (13-1); 284. 50JX BURTAK C. (13-1); 285. 50JY BURTAK C. (13-1); 286. 50JZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 287. 50KA BURTAK C. (13-1); 288. 50KB BURTAK C. (13-1); 289. 50KC BURTAK C. (13-1); 290. 50KD BURTAK C. (13-1); 291. 50KE BURTAK C. (13-1); 292. 50KF BURTAK C. (13-1); 293. 50KG BURTAK C. (13-1); 294. 50KH BURTAK C. (13-1); 295. 50KI BURTAK C. (13-1); 296. 50KJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 297. 50KK BURTAK C. (13-1); 298. 50KL BURTAK C. (13-1); 299. 50KM BURTAK C. (13-1); 300. 50KN BURTAK C. (13-1); 301. 50KO BURTAK C. (13-1); 302. 50KP BURTAK C. (13-1); 303. 50KQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 304. 50KR BURTAK C. (13-1); 305. 50KS BURTAK C. (13-1); 306. 50KT BURTAK C. (13-1); 307. 50KU BURTAK C. (13-1); 308. 50KV BURTAK C. (13-1); 309. 50KW BURTAK C. (13-1); 310. 50KX BURTAK C. (13-1); 311. 50KY BURTAK C. (13-1); 312. 50KZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 313. 50LA BURTAK C. (13-1); 314. 50LB BURTAK C. (13-1); 315. 50LC BURTAK C. (13-1); 316. 50LD BURTAK C. (13-1); 317. 50LE BURTAK C. (13-1); 318. 50LF BURTAK C. (13-1); 319. 50LG BURTAK C. (13-1); 320. 50LH BURTAK C. (13-1); 321. 50LI BURTAK C. (13-1); 322. 50LJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 323. 50LK BURTAK C. (13-1); 324. 50LL BURTAK C. (13-1); 325. 50LM BURTAK C. (13-1); 326. 50LN BURTAK C. (13-1); 327. 50LO BURTAK C. (13-1); 328. 50LP BURTAK C. (13-1); 329. 50LQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 330. 50LR BURTAK C. (13-1); 331. 50LS BURTAK C. (13-1); 332. 50LT BURTAK C. (13-1); 333. 50LU BURTAK C. (13-1); 334. 50LV BURTAK C. (13-1); 335. 50LW BURTAK C. (13-1); 336. 50LX BURTAK C. (13-1); 337. 50LY BURTAK C. (13-1); 338. 50LZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 339. 50MA BURTAK C. (13-1); 340. 50MB BURTAK C. (13-1); 341. 50MC BURTAK C. (13-1); 342. 50MD BURTAK C. (13-1); 343. 50ME BURTAK C. (13-1); 344. 50MF BURTAK C. (13-1); 345. 50MG BURTAK C. (13-1); 346. 50MH BURTAK C. (13-1); 347. 50MI BURTAK C. (13-1); 348. 50MJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 349. 50MK BURTAK C. (13-1); 350. 50ML BURTAK C. (13-1); 351. 50MN BURTAK C. (13-1); 352. 50MO BURTAK C. (13-1); 353. 50MP BURTAK C. (13-1); 354. 50MQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 355. 50MR BURTAK C. (13-1); 356. 50MS BURTAK C. (13-1); 357. 50MT BURTAK C. (13-1); 358. 50MU BURTAK C. (13-1); 359. 50MV BURTAK C. (13-1); 360. 50MW BURTAK C. (13-1); 361. 50MX BURTAK C. (13-1); 362. 50MY BURTAK C. (13-1); 363. 50MZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 364. 50NA BURTAK C. (13-1); 365. 50NB BURTAK C. (13-1); 366. 50NC BURTAK C. (13-1); 367. 50ND BURTAK C. (13-1); 368. 50NE BURTAK C. (13-1); 369. 50NF BURTAK C. (13-1); 370. 50NG BURTAK C. (13-1); 371. 50NH BURTAK C. (13-1); 372. 50NI BURTAK C. (13-1); 373. 50NJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 374. 50NK BURTAK C. (13-1); 375. 50NL BURTAK C. (13-1); 376. 50NM BURTAK C. (13-1); 377. 50NO BURTAK C. (13-1); 378. 50NP BURTAK C. (13-1); 379. 50NQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 380. 50NR BURTAK C. (13-1); 381. 50NS BURTAK C. (13-1); 382. 50NT BURTAK C. (13-1); 383. 50NU BURTAK C. (13-1); 384. 50NV BURTAK C. (13-1); 385. 50NW BURTAK C. (13-1); 386. 50NX BURTAK C. (13-1); 387. 50NY BURTAK C. (13-1); 388. 50NZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 389. 50OA BURTAK C. (13-1); 390. 50OB BURTAK C. (13-1); 391. 50OC BURTAK C. (13-1); 392. 50OD BURTAK C. (13-1); 393. 50OE BURTAK C. (13-1); 394. 50OF BURTAK C. (13-1); 395. 50OG BURTAK C. (13-1); 396. 50OH BURTAK C. (13-1); 397. 50OI BURTAK C. (13-1); 398. 50OJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 399. 50OK BURTAK C. (13-1); 400. 50OL BURTAK C. (13-1); 401. 50OM BURTAK C. (13-1); 402. 50ON BURTAK C. (13-1); 403. 50OO BURTAK C. (13-1); 404. 50OP BURTAK C. (13-1); 405. 50OQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 406. 50OR BURTAK C. (13-1); 407. 50OS BURTAK C. (13-1); 408. 50OT BURTAK C. (13-1); 409. 50OU BURTAK C. (13-1); 410. 50OV BURTAK C. (13-1); 411. 50OW BURTAK C. (13-1); 412. 50OX BURTAK C. (13-1); 413. 50OY BURTAK C. (13-1); 414. 50OZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 415. 50PA BURTAK C. (13-1); 416. 50PB BURTAK C. (13-1); 417. 50PC BURTAK C. (13-1); 418. 50PD BURTAK C. (13-1); 419. 50PE BURTAK C. (13-1); 420. 50PF BURTAK C. (13-1); 421. 50PG BURTAK C. (13-1); 422. 50PH BURTAK C. (13-1); 423. 50PI BURTAK C. (13-1); 424. 50PJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 425. 50PK BURTAK C. (13-1); 426. 50PL BURTAK C. (13-1); 427. 50PM BURTAK C. (13-1); 428. 50PN BURTAK C. (13-1); 429. 50PO BURTAK C. (13-1); 430. 50PP BURTAK C. (13-1); 431. 50PQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 432. 50PR BURTAK C. (13-1); 433. 50PS BURTAK C. (13-1); 434. 50PT BURTAK C. (13-1); 435. 50PU BURTAK C. (13-1); 436. 50PV BURTAK C. (13-1); 437. 50PW BURTAK C. (13-1); 438. 50PX BURTAK C. (13-1); 439. 50PY BURTAK C. (13-1); 440. 50PZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 441. 50QA BURTAK C. (13-1); 442. 50QB BURTAK C. (13-1); 443. 50QC BURTAK C. (13-1); 444. 50QD BURTAK C. (13-1); 445. 50QE BURTAK C. (13-1); 446. 50QF BURTAK C. (13-1); 447. 50QG BURTAK C. (13-1); 448. 50QH BURTAK C. (13-1); 449. 50QI BURTAK C. (13-1); 450. 50QJ BURTAK C. (13-1); 451. 50QK BURTAK C. (13-1); 452. 50QL BURTAK C. (13-1); 453. 50QM BURTAK C. (13-1); 454. 50QN BURTAK C. (13-1); 455. 50QO BURTAK C. (13-1); 456. 50QP BURTAK C. (13-1); 457. 50QQ BURTAK C. (13-1); 458. 50QR BURTAK C. (13-1); 459. 50QS BURTAK C. (13-1); 460. 50QT BURTAK C. (13-1); 461. 50QU BURTAK C. (13-1); 462. 50QV BURTAK C. (13-1); 463. 50QW BURTAK C. (13-1); 464. 50QX BURTAK C. (13-1); 465. 50QY BURTAK C. (13-1); 466. 50QZ BURTAK C. (13-1); 467. 50RA BURTAK C. (13-1); 468. 50RB BURTAK C. (13-1); 469. 50RC BURTAK C. (13-1); 470. 50RD

Carrington attacks BBC over Ulster coverage

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

Lord Carrington, the Defence Secretary, has accused the BBC of "falling below its usual standards of accuracy and fairness" in the reporting of the Ulster crisis.

Mr William Hardcastle, of "The World at One," is singled out for criticism.

The attack was made in two of Lord Carrington's letters published by the Ministry of Defence yesterday. One was to Lord Hill, the chairman of the BBC, and the other to Mr Evelyn King, Conservative MP for South Dorset, who had sent Lord Carrington his own criticisms of the BBC.

Lord Carrington told Mr King: "On those occasions when the BBC's reporting falls below the standard of fairness and accuracy which we are entitled to expect, the main effect is to damage the corporation's own standing with the public." The attack is the most outspoken by a leading Conservative since the late Iain Macleod refused to appear on the BBC.

Mr King, who quoted several examples of what he called the BBC's "sniping" at the army, was told by Lord Carrington: "I can assure you that the BBC items on Northern Ireland which you mention have not gone unnoticed by my department. They are not the only items in this category."

He cited an interview on "The World at One" about the death of Father Hugh Mulvan. "This item took the form of an interview with an unnamed person who claimed to be the man to whom the priest was giving the last rites when he was shot, and who alleged that the priest had been shot in the back by a British soldier."

"This statement was

apparently accepted without question by the chairman of the programme, Mr Hardcastle, who summed up with the words: 'An eye-witness putting the blame fairly and squarely on the British Army.'"

A spokesman for the BBC said yesterday: "We are not defending the use of this item. In our view it was an error of judgment to use this part of the interview." He said there was unlikely to be an apology.

But the BBC did not accept Mr King's criticisms. They described his accusations as "deeply wounding to staff who are engaged in the difficult task of reporting the terrible events in Northern Ireland."

"Much that we have to report will be unwelcome to one of the many conflicting interests involved and there will be occasional errors of judgment. But to accuse the BBC of sniping and propaganda is unworthy. We reject the accusations utterly."

Mr King also accused Mr Hardcastle of "neatly discrediting" Mr Faulkner before he was interviewed by commenting that the Government of Northern Ireland was badly shaken. But the BBC quotes Mr Hardcastle's preamble about the "eye-witness" as "a shaky Government and says: 'It is hard to see how this 'neatly discredited' Mr Faulkner."

Another complaint said the BBC "extracted from a Catholic British soldier" that he was brought up in the Catholic quarter in which he was now living, and still had friends and relations there. Mr King described this as irresponsible and dangerous.

The BBC said it was "hard to recognise this description of what was broadcast."

The reporter had the full cooperation of the army, and the

soldier was not identified.

Lord Carrington is more placatory in his letter to Lord Hill, who was sent a copy of the reply to Mr King. He says: "I hope my letter makes clear that I certainly do not regard all the BBC's recent reports and discussions on Northern Ireland as unbalanced and unfair. On the contrary, I think some of them have been wholly admirable."

"But I am none the less concerned about the instances which are cited in Mr King's letter, and the additional example quoted in my reply. I hope you will agree that they are unsatisfactory and that everything possible should be done to prevent repetitions."

continued from page one

75 yards from the nearest soldiers.

The same man, said Colonel Ephraums, then appeared from behind a bush, was seen by two marines, one of them armed with a rifle equipped with telescopic sights. The man was waving a pistol and was at a range of about 50 yards. He brought the gun up to the aiming position. The marine raised his rifle and shot the man in the head.

Colonel Ephraums said the man was not warned before the marine fired. But the crowd had been warned earlier. His men could not have known that McDevitt was a deaf mute.

"From the reports I have had from the company commander, on the spot, there seems to be no doubt this man

was seen on two or three occasions carrying a pistol," the Colonel said.

He admitted that no gun was found after the shooting. "We can only assume that his friends took off and snatched with the weapon. He was clearly going to use it in an offensive manner," he said.

Several eye witnesses have said that McDevitt was carrying not a gun, but a spent rubber bullet, which he gave away just before he was shot. A rubber bullet, which is black and cylindrical, could conceivably be mistaken for a pistol at anything other than short range.

Mrs Lily Tobin, aged 60, who lives in Fountain Street, Strabane, said yesterday that McDevitt had given her a rubber bullet just before he was shot.

"I heard a soldier shout: 'Get that bastard in the red jumper', she said. (McDevitt was wearing an orange tea-shirt.) Mrs Tobin said she went to a soldier who was kneeling by her gate, and told him McDevitt was deaf and dumb. But the soldier went down on one knee and fired. Mrs Tobin said McDevitt was not carrying a gun.

Mr McKelvey said 23 people would testify that McDevitt was not carrying a gun when he was shot. "I have lodged a complaint with the EEC, and I hope the matter will be investigated," he said. The army is conducting its own investigation into the shooting.

Strabane was quiet yesterday. There was some trouble in Londonderry in the morning, when troops continued clearing barricades from the Creggan district. They were stoned, and used CS gas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd. The army has now removed more than 30 barricades in Londonderry since Wednesday morning, but in Bogside particularly, they are reappearing almost as fast as they are cleared away. "This is a little disappointing, to say the least," said an army spokesman.

Mr John Hume has announced that a CRA meeting will be held in Derry on Saturday afternoon. It is believed that the IRA organisation in the town, which was responsible for the trouble on Wednesday morning, when 400 shots were fired at troops and one man killed by the army, has ordered a ceasefire until the weekend.

Just over £1 million in compensation was paid out to riot victims in Londonderry for personal injuries and property damage between October, 1968, and the end of last month, it

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Mr Eldon Griffiths, the Minister for Sport, said: "My attitude to the football authorities' former policy on discipline is that there is a need for tougher measures both on the field and the terraces. Over the last few years the reputation of professional football has been given a black eye by the bad behaviour of slick-tongued players and selfish bootlegs among the fans."

"In both cases the trouble comes from tiny minorities who are in no way typical of the vast majority of players or spectators. Nevertheless, the time has come when those who cannot contain their bad manners, whether on the terraces or on the pitch, should understand clearly that they cannot be allowed any longer to go on spoiling football for all the rest. Supporters faced, page 6; Leader comment, page 10; Reports, page 21.

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Major disobedience moves

was announced last night. Outstanding claims for property damage could total another £1 million and an average of 30 new applications a week are being received by the development commission.

In Belfast troops have moved underground in an attempt to combat the IRA. It is known that terrorists use sewers to escape after gun battles, and arms dumps have been discovered in them. But recently the army has begun sending down regular patrols.

Simon Winchester writes: In Belfast, detainees held in the former submarine supply ship HMS Maidstone had their first visitors yesterday. About 30 relatives and close friends of the 115 men detained in the ship were given permits by the Ministry of Home Affairs for a single visit each. Mrs Mary Cassin, the wife of the People's Democracy member, Mr Eugene

was seen on two or three occasions carrying a pistol," the Colonel said.

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Murder hunt plea

Detective Chief Inspector Kenneth Smythe, yesterday appealed to parents not to let children out of their sight until they had found the murderer of Rosina Catherine McElone, who disappeared from her home on Brooks Farm Walk, Chisleham Wood, a Birmingham overspill estate, on Wednesday.

She was found dead with severe head injuries about three-quarters of a mile away. Detective Chief Insp Smythe, head of the local CID, added that he was still believing that the killer was from the vicinity. He urged the public to help police forces all over the Midlands and the regional crime squad were helping inquiries.

Rosina was not wearing shoes or socks when she went out to play and disappeared. It was unlikely that she had walked all the way from her home to where she was found, said Chief Supt James Loughran, head of Warwickshire and Coventry CID.

A post-mortem examination showed the girl died from head injuries, he said. She had not been sexually assaulted.

Fire at hippie commune

Firemen were called yesterday to a fire in a hippie commune in a derelict block in Clerkenwell Road, London. One of the hippies, Bob Baker, had bought the block and been deliberately started. A hippie who did not like the commune system. "Flames touching the ceiling," he said. "It was a really good

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The decision is not, however, expected to be critical to the TriStar in spite of the fact that it represents an increase of nearly £100,000 per plane. Industry sources said today the damaging effect was limited by the fact that the TriStar's chief competitor, the Douglas DC10, will also face price increases because its wings were manufactured in Canada. The view

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Mr Connally only reached his decision, officials say, after careful review of the TriStar programme in close consultation with Lockheed. Earlier this week the Treasury said it was probable that Lockheed would be exempted if the effect of the surcharge would be disastrous to the company. In spite of this official optimism the engine price increase is yet another negative factor that must influence Lockheed's airline customers.

Transworld Airlines are engaged in daily negotiations with the FAA to ensure that there is no sign yet that the orders are prepared to reconfirm.

Mr B. Wiksten, TriStar's financial relations for Transworld, said: "Frankly, at this stage we have not reached any agreement on the Lockheed programme. The FAA is still not sure of the effect of the price increase, the timing of delivery, and also still in the early stages. It has not yet made a final decision."

Profile of Connally

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Eden in midnight talks to save Clydeside yards

Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, last night ended his hectic day of Upper Clyde consultations still involved in midnight talks in Glasgow.

He met Mr Vic Feather in London early in the morning to discuss the TUC's proposal for a Clydeside Development Authority. Later, in Glasgow, he had discussions with Mr R. C. Smith, the liquidator of UGS, and also with representatives of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, and the UGS shipyard.

The latter meetings were resumed late last night after Sir John had paid a courtesy call on Sir Donald Liddle, Lord Provost of Glasgow.

In spite of what seemed to be a sudden surge of Government activity suggesting a new initiative, Sir John emphasised that he did not expect any immediate dramatic developments in the situation.

He said in Glasgow: "I am not here in order to ask the liquidator to interfere with the process of declaring the redundancies as he feels it is necessary to do so. What I am here about is to discuss with

him on a business working basis how the Government can coordinate its moves in evolving a new situation with the responsibilities."

He said he was "desperately anxious" not to lose the chance of creating something long-term and viable on the Upper Clyde. "We don't see a future for a UGS Mark Two. We do see a future for a new shipbuilding operation on the Upper Clyde—basically, but not solely, at Govan and Linthouse."

At the same time, if anyone came forward with a proposition in relation to all the divisions of UGS, the Government would certainly look at it very closely.

He had been "extremely interested" in the proposition relating to Clydebank and the other yards outlined to him on Wednesday by Mr Archibald Kelly, a Scottish industrialist. He had asked Mr Kelly to go ahead as quickly as possible with a further feasibility study of his scheme.

Sir John said he told Mr Kelly that any serious proposal, shown to be commercially viable, would be eligible for support from public funds, but he emphasised that the criterion on which public money would be made available would be the assessment of the scheme's prospects for the future.

"I have heard it said," Sir John added, "that the Government have no interest in the Clyde or in the post-UGS situation and that we are standing back and leaving it on its own. I want to make it absolutely clear that there is no ground for that at all. We are deeply concerned about the situation."

Mr Robert Smith, the liquidator, said yesterday Mr Kelly's proposals had "been known for some weeks" and he had "never discounted the possibility that his interest might extend to other or all yards in the group."

Mr Smith said he had recognised that the interest of any potential purchasers would depend on three factors—the availability of Government financial support, an unbroken flow of work with the prospect of future orders and profitable prices, and the existence of a work force appropriate to the needs of the yard.

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'No contact' football now, says manager

Angry football managers and bewildered players are planning a number of protest meetings after the rash of cautions and dismissals during the League and League Cup matches on Tuesday and Wednesday.

In 130 minutes of football 70 players were booked and three sent off, among them George Best, of Manchester United.

The actions of the referees follow their series of meetings on Sunday, held at the instigation of the Football League and Football Association, at which it was decided to apply the strictest interpretation of the laws of the game, particularly on fouls and misconduct. The managers claim that they were told nothing of this.

Bertie Mee, the manager of Arsenal, who are League champions and FA Cup holders, said in a radio interview that the referee was "the man on the chopping block." He had been asked to carry out certain recommendations, but the players, clubs and managers had not been told.

"If we are not careful," he said, "this is going to produce such an inhibiting effect on the players' performances that we are going to get a non-contact game which is quite foreign to all the good qualities in British football."

Bill Nicholson, the manager of Tottenham, Arsenal's neigh-

bour, who had two of his side booked on Wednesday, said that the rules had not changed, "it's just that they are no longer being applied with common sense. Referees have had their hands tied behind their backs by the Football League directive, but they are still expected to have a pencil in one hand and a notebook in the other."

Frank O'Reilly, the Manchester United manager, said he was fearful of the harm which the adverse publicity would do to the game. "The sooner all the authorities—referees, players and managers—get together the better it will be," he said.

Cliff Lloyd, the secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association, said that the matter would be discussed at their next committee meeting. Feeling among the players, he said, was very strong.

Alan Hardaker, the secretary of the Football League, pointed out that they had simply asked referees to enforce existing laws. In a statement explaining the purpose behind Sunday's meetings of referees, he said that the emphasis had been put on the necessity for controlling dirty and violent play and rationalising the interpretations of the laws. The tackle from behind had not been banned.

Mr Hardaker added that the agenda for Sunday's meetings

had been the result of more than a month's deliberation by a panel of past and present international referees.

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Cancer screen hopes rise

By a Medical Correspondent

Mass screening of women pinpoint those in danger of developing breast cancer is a real possibility. Research developed by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund can be used to spot the women at risk years before the cancer develops.

They say in the "Lancet" today that hormone levels in urine of "pre-cancer" women are abnormal. A mass screening programme based on this, say, could identify all women with a more than one in 100 risk of eventually developing breast cancer, and target changes.

The abnormalities are not expected for many years before the first signs of malignancy appear. The finding of endocrine abnormalities in the pre-cancer group is a "one-day" test, the present study indicates that the abnormalities are very long standing, and a possible explanation is that the abnormality is a result of the abnormal level of the hormone oestrogen in the blood.

The report suggests that biochemical abnormalities in the blood at the root of the problem eventually may prove preventable may prove preventable.

Any woman who has an abnormal level can be followed up at regular intervals by techniques, such as mammography—X-rays so that disease can be treated at an earliest possible moment. Research has shown that before diagnosis, the level of the abnormality is very low, and the growth is well established.

In most of the women, later develop breast cancer, a considerably smaller amount of certain sex hormones and end-products are found in the present instead.

Fire at hippie commune

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

Reports for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Algeria	21	SE 10	100	1012
Amsterdam	18	SE 10	100	1012
Antwerp	18	SE 10	100	1012
Birmingham	18	SE 10	100	1012
Bombay	28	SE 10	100	1012
Boston	18	SE 10	100	1012
Buenos Aires	18	SE 10	100	1012
Calcutta	28	SE 10	100	1012
Cardiff	18	SE 10	100	1012
Cebu	28	SE 10	100	1012
Dublin	18	SE 10	100	1012
Edinburgh	18	SE 10	100	1012
Hong Kong	28	SE 10	100	1012
London	18	SE 10	100	1012
Lyons	18	SE 10	100	1012
Madras	28	SE 10	100	1012
Manila	28	SE 10	100	1012
Medan	28	SE 10	100	1012
Meerut	28	SE 10	100	1012
Mumbai	28	SE 10	100	1012
Nairobi	28	SE 10	100	1012
Rangoon	28	SE 10	100	1012
Reykjavik	18	SE 10	100	1012
Singapore	28	SE 10	100	1012
Sourabaya	28	SE 10	100	1012
Taipei	28	SE 10	100	1012
Tokyo	28	SE 10	100	1012
Yokohama	28	SE 10	100	1012

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Abertawe	18	SE 10	100	1012
Abertawe	18	SE		